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Algeria... 6.00 Dn. Israel... 3.50 Sdn. 1,000 Riots
Austria... 23 S. Italy... 2,000 Lire Portugal... 170 Esc
Belgium... 9.80 Dn. Jordan... 1.20 Dn. 6.00 Riots
Bolivia... 29 B. Korea... 46 Won of 1989 80 P
Czechoslovakia... 1.00 Dn. 200 Pils Sud. And. 7.00 P.
Denmark... 12.00 Dn. Lebanon... 1,500 L.L. 100 P.
Egypt... 2.25 Dn. Libya... 1.00 Dn. 10.00 S. S.
Finland... 6.00 F.M. Luxembourg... 200 F. 20.00 S.
France... 6.00 F. Macedonia... 100 Dn. 1,000 P.
Germany... 2.00 Dn. Morocco... 100 Dn. Turkey... 3,200 L.
Great Britain... 1.00 Dn. Netherlands... 100 Dn. U.S. 1.00 Dn.
Greece... 170 Dn. Norway... 100 Nkr. U.S. 1.00 Dn.
Hong Kong... 115 Pils Hong Kong... 10.00 Pils Hong Kong... 20.00

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.K. Confirms Seized Material Could Be Used in Iraq Cannon Gun Could Fire Chemical or Nuclear Arms

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

Britain brushed aside Iraqi denials Thursday and confirmed that it had seized material that could be used to form the barrel of one of the biggest artillery pieces ever built.

Defense experts said the gun could be used to fire chemical weapons, or nuclear warheads, at Israel or Iran. Iraq acknowledges that it possesses nerve gas.

The British Customs and Excise service said the castings, seized Tuesday, were covered by an international embargo on arms supplies to Iraq and had been confiscated.

The company that made the castings said it understood they were made to be used in a petrochemical plant.

Douglas Twiddle, the service's chief investigations officer, said the castings in the northeast port of Middlesbrough, where they were about to be loaded onto an Iraqi-chartered ship, and confirmed that they could be used to construct a gun barrel.

Mr. Twiddle said there was no question that the equipment "could be used as a barrel of a large artillery gun to fire a projectile of some considerable size."

"It is definitely subject to export controls," he added.

The barrel would be more than 6 meters (131 feet) long with a diameter of one meter, "capable of putting a ton or more of

nerve gas on any population center in the Middle East," according to Henry Dods of James's Defense Weekly.

Iraq, in a statement issued by the Iraqi News Agency, said the forgings were "used pipes for a petrochemical project." It said that the allegations that they were destined for a huge artillery piece were part of a "mad campaign waged by Britain against Iraq."

Relations between the countries soured last month after Iraq executed an Iranian-born reporter for the Observer, a British weekly newspaper.

Tony Peck, a spokesman for Sheffield Forgemasters, which made the castings, said the sections were designed for a petrochemical production unit, and that the order had been approved by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The company's chief executive, Phillip Wright, added, however, that Iraq had tried to place an order for a gun barrel in the past, which was refused.

"What we made were a series of tubes and they are not like any sort of a gun," Mr. Wright said.

Mr. Twiddle said investigations were under way to find out if there was criminal intent to break the arms embargo.

The Customs and Excise service called its raid Operation Bertha, after the giant mortars that Germany used in World War I.

Two weeks ago, Britain foiled the shipment to Iraq of U.S.-made components that could be used in a nuclear bomb trigger and arrested

five persons, three of whom are facing charges. One was deported and another released.

Iraq, apparently fearful of a repetition of the 1981 Israeli attack on its French-built nuclear plant at Osirak, has denied that it is preparing a nuclear weapons program. It announced this week for the first time that representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna are inspecting its nuclear installations.

Although it denies having nuclear capability, Iraq makes no secret of possessing binary nerve-gas weapons. President Saddam Hussein warned this month that Iraq would "let our fire burn half of Israel" with such weapons if the Israelis attacked Iraq. During the 1980-88 Gulf War, the Iraqi government shocked world public opinion by attacking Iranian troops and its own Kurdish population with chemical weapons.

NBC television reported Wednesday that Iraq also had developed a germ warfare arsenal. The U.S. network, quoting intelligence sources, said West European companies sold the Iraqis equipment to breed anthrax, typhoid and cholera organisms, while the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta unwittingly supplied the West Nile fever virus for what it thought was a civilian research program. Infection with anthrax spores can make land uninhabitable for generations.

Defense experts said a huge gun could be used to deliver a large

See IRAQ, Page 6



Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere, left, welcoming Foreign Minister Markus Meckel into the coalition government on Thursday after the cabinet was sworn in at the end of a parliament session.

East Germany Backs Interim Role for NATO Broad Coalition Sworn In, Seeks Swift Reunification

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — East Germany's new coalition government said Thursday that a united Germany should be part of NATO for a transitional period, during which Soviet troops would remain in what is now East Germany.

The broad coalition, sworn in by parliament Thursday, said that it favored "swift but responsible" reunification, and that East Germany would seek to be absorbed into the West German federal republic, as provided for under West Germany's constitution.

In the coalition agreement, adopted Thursday morning before the parliament met, the Conservative, Social Democratic and Liberal parties agreed that economic, monetary, and social unification with West Germany should be achieved by July 1.

The West German government has said that it hopes to open talks with East Germany about monetary union by mid-April, and that a treaty on monetary union might be prepared within the next two months. Monetary union, a key step toward political reunification, is to include the introduction of the West German currency, the Deutsche mark, in East Germany.

"It can be assumed the united Germany will be a member of a NATO with changing military functions for a transitional period until the creation of a global European security system," the new East German government said.

It also said that the membership of a united Germany in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was conceivable only if "existing NATO strategy such as forward defense, flexible response and first

use of nuclear weapons" was dropped.

The coalition partners agreed that "on today's territory of the G.D.R., there will be, for a transitional period, and in addition to Soviet troops, German military forces, whose duty will be the protection of this territory and who

German stocks jumped amid speculation about talks on monetary union. Page 13.

will neither be part of NATO nor of the Bundeswehr," the Bundeswehr is the West German military.

The new administration also called for drastic reductions in both West and East German forces. It said that the total number of German troops should not exceed the number of U.S. or Soviet forces stationed in Central Europe.

The coalition partners further agreed that the new East German administration would take immediate measures to limit and eventually stop the production and export of military weapons.

The meeting of the Volkskammer, or parliament, occurred a month after free elections and six months after the old Stalinist leadership was removed in a peaceful uprising. The parliament elected Lothar de Maiziere, the Christian Democratic leader, as prime minister and approved his 23-member coalition cabinet.

Mr. de Maiziere was elected as prime minister by a vote of 265 to 108, with 9 abstentions. His cabinet was approved on a secret ballot.

"We have taken the first step on

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Kremlin Promises Arms Pact Gorbachev and Shevardnadze Upbeat With U.S. Senators

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze told U.S. Senate Democrats on Thursday that Moscow intended to initiate a strategic arms-control agreement with the United States at the Washington summit meeting next month.

They also said they would resolve the secession crisis in Lithuania through peaceful means.

The Tass press agency said in a description of the meeting that Mr. Gorbachev said the United States should not preach to the Kremlin a policy toward Lithuania. Reuters reported. He said the Lithuanians were acting provocatively, saving less and less room for a political approach.

Mr. Shevardnadze reportedly told the U.S. delegation that Moscow wanted to sign the arms-control agreement by the end of the year and disagreed with pessimistic

press accounts of his recent meetings in Washington with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d.

Mr. Gorbachev, in a separate meeting, also described his intentions to deepen radical economic change.

One leading economist, Pavel I. Bunich, a Supreme Soviet deputy, said the government's new economic austerity plan could denationalize 70 percent of all state enterprises, double prices by next year and leave up to 10 million people unemployed.

Mr. Bunich said a "rough estimate" was that 70 percent of all prices would be deregulated.

The secession crisis and what will inevitably be a rise in public discontent over painful economic changes have put tremendous political pressure on Mr. Gorbachev.

His top economic advisers say that while many in the Soviet leadership would prefer to take even more extreme austerity measures to revive the economy, Mr. Gorbachev does not have adequate internal political support.

Mr. Gorbachev also made it plain in remarks published Thursday that he thinks the sudden independence of any of the 15 Soviet republics would have catastrophic consequences.

The start of a disintegration of the present union, he told Young Communist League leaders, "will lead to such civil war, such a bloody slaughter from which we will not emerge together. We must be aware of that and be alert."

The U.S. delegation, led by Senator George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, took pains in their press conference following meetings with Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Shevardnadze not to increase the political pressure on Mr. Gorbachev.

Although Mr. Mitchell said he had told Mr. Gorbachev that the use of force in Lithuania would lead to "grave consequences" in future U.S.-Soviet political relations and economic ties, he added: "This is a very delicate situation, and we do not want to say or do anything to aggravate its delicacy or danger."

Asked if Mr. Gorbachev had given the senators any guarantees that Moscow would not use force in Lithuania, Mr. Mitchell said: "Obviously no one is able to predict the future. We are unable to request or obtain guarantees in any regard. We cannot read anyone's mind or attempt to do so."

[The Tass report said: "You don't need to teach us, Mikhail Gorbachev said, that political methods are better. But not everything depends on us. And senators, like Americans in general, must understand this. And avoid sermons. They can cause resentment in our society, affecting Soviet-American relations."

"The current Lithuanian leadership, ignoring the fact that the Soviet Union as a multinational federation is going through a very crucial period of its development, took a provocative and adventurist action," Tass quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying. "They put us all in an unthinkable position. We are showing patience and restraint."

Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, said he had asked Mr. Shevardnadze why Moscow had banned foreign reporters from Vilnius. "Their response was to say

See SOVIETS, Page 2

East Germans Ask Jews' Forgiveness for Holocaust

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — East Germany apologized to Israel and all Jews on Thursday for the Nazi Holocaust and accepted joint responsibility for the slaughter of six million Jews in World War II.

"We feel sad and ashamed and acknowledge this burden of German history," the statement said. "We ask the Jews of the world to forgive us."

It continued, "We ask the people of Israel to forgive us for hypocrisy and hostility of official East German policies toward Israel and for the persecution and degradation of Jewish citizens also after 1945 in our country."

The declaration approved by the East German parliament marked the first time the country has formally accepted responsibility for Nazi crimes against Jews. Israel welcomed the apology, but one Israeli official said the shame of Germany could never be erased.

After approval of the statement, by a vote of 379 to 0, with 21 abstentions, the 400 deputies rose for a minute of silent reflection.

"East Germany's first freely elected parliament admits joint responsibility on behalf of the people for the humiliation, expulsion and murder of Jewish women, men and children," said the statement, which was read by the

"East Germany shares guilt for the crushing of the 'Prague Spring' of 1968," the parliament says. Page 6.

speaker, Sabine Bergmann Pohl, to a televised session of parliament.

The statement, greeted by a standing ovation, said the parliament backed all efforts to find a just form of compensation for material losses suffered by Jews during World War II. It also said East Berlin would seek diplomatic and other ties with Israel, which has long said that East Germany should accept responsibility for the Holocaust as Bonn had done.

Former Prime Minister Hans Modrow, a Communist who backs change, earlier this year acknowledged East Germany's moral responsibility for the Holocaust and agreed that the government would provide material support to Jewish victims of the Nazis.

Mr. Modrow made the statement in February, amid talks between East German and Israeli officials on the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Israeli officials said the declaration could ease the way toward establishing ties between the two countries. Yossi Ahimeir, a spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, said that "at first glance, it looks like a positive announcement."

Asked to describe the view of Mr. Shamir, who was born in Poland and who lost most of his family in the Holocaust, Mr. Ahimeir said: "The prime minister knows to put

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Castro, the Last Latin Holdout, Is Clamping Down on Dissent

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

HAVANA — As Cuba braces for an era of economic austerity, Fidel Castro is moving to stifle internal dissent and has all but crushed the island's fledgling human-rights movement.

The repression, which has been increasing for more than a year, comes after a brief blossoming of the Cuban human-rights movement. The authorities tolerated the

movement for much of 1987 and 1988.

But today, human-rights activity has almost ceased to exist in Cuba. The few rights campaigners who are not in prison are harassed by government-organized mobs, deprived of jobs in their chosen fields or threatened by security agents.

Mr. Castro and other top officials regularly refer to the rights campaigners as "worms" and "cockroaches," and they have

warned that Cuba's laws on treason may be rewritten to cover those who question the regime's commitment to civil liberties.

The defense minister, Raúl Castro, issued a warning in March to "counter-revolutionaries" and "anti-social elements" — anyone who would question the regime. He said they "must be warned that to serve at this hour as the laughingstocks of imperialism is equal to becoming the greatest traitors in Cuban history."

"The formula is simple," said Ricardo Alvarez San Pedro, an economist and a member of the Cuban Commission on Human Rights and National Reconciliation, one of the few remaining active human-rights groups.

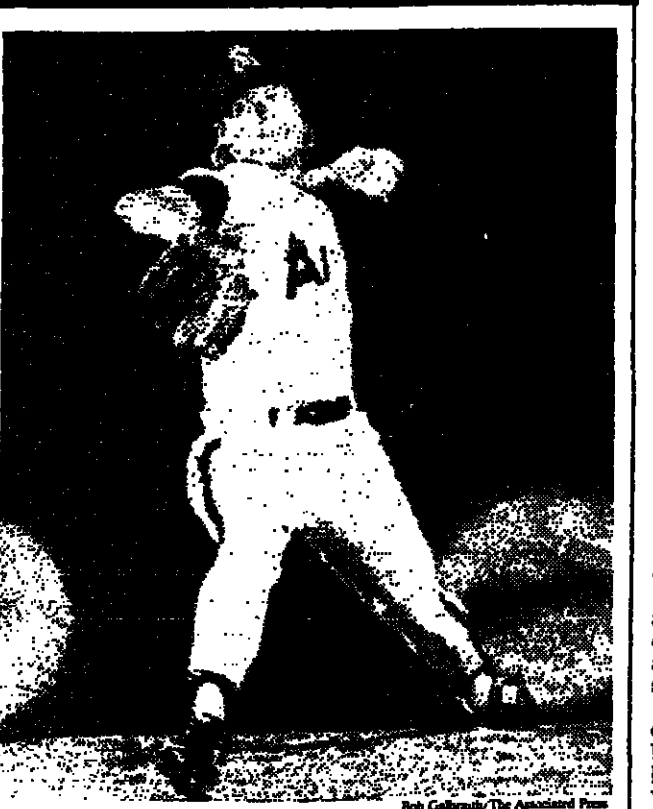
"When we have a more rigid economic and social" situation, he said, "the government tries to maintain a hard line toward any non-governmental organization."

The crackdown coincides with the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. And Cuba's sluggish economy is expected to suffer as its trading partners in Eastern Europe shift to free-market principles.

The human-rights campaigners say Mr. Castro is determined not to allow the seeds of a democratic movement take root in Cuba.

A spokesman for the New York City-based Freedom House, an organization that monitors civil liberties worldwide, said the steady de-

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Mark Langston joined a California Angels teammate in pitching a combined no-hitter, the first in 14 years. Page 19.

Bush Treated For Glaucoma

BETHESDA, Maryland (AP) — President George Bush is suffering from "an early glaucoma" in his left eye, medical tests disclosed Thursday.

In general, Mr. Bush, 65, "is in excellent health," the White House physician, Dr. Burton Lee, said in a statement released by the press office. The glaucoma, which the White House said has not affected his vision, was discovered during a routine physical at Bethesda Naval Hospital. It will be treated with eye drops.

General News
The FBI wants to obtain wider powers to seize documents from suspects. Page 3.
A leukemia drug has shown promise as a treatment for sickle cell disease. Page 3.

Business / Finance
U.S. retail sales fell 0.6 percent in March, for the second month in a row. Page 11.

Crossword
Page 8.

Dow Jones
The Dollar
in New York
Dollars
1.8715
Pounds
1.8415
Yen
158.20X
FF
6.6175

Funny Finish by Fog-Bound Jockey Is Ruled a Lame Excuse

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAFAYETTE, Louisiana — A jockey accused of taking a shortcut in dense fog to ride his 23-1 longshot to a surprise, 24-length victory has been suspended from racing for 10 years by the Louisiana Racing Commission.

The jockey, Sylvester Carmouche, was accused of hiding his mount, Landing Officer, after leaving the gate in dense evening fog, letting the field loop the track, then sprinting out front to win the 11th race at Delta Downs in Vinton, Louisiana, on Jan. 11.

Two jockeys in the nine-horse field filed protests immediately after the race. Track officials disqualified Landing Officer after a review of a videotape and declared Something Strong the winner.

"As my mother use to say: I don't know how you spilled the milk, I just know you spilled it," Jeffrey Kallenberg, a commission member, said Wednesday in asking fellow members to suspend Carmouche.

"It ain't right. I know I ain't did it," said Carmouche during a Racing Commission hearing. "I'm going to leave it up to my lawyers with what to do."

His attorney, Kent Schaeffer, said he would appeal the ruling in state court in New Orleans.

"We understand that in a process like this the kangaroo court has no obligation to give due process," Schaeffer said. "We knew we were in a kangaroo court."

Carmouche also faces state charges of attempted theft by fraud, filed Tuesday by Calcasieu Parish authorities in Lake Charles, Louisiana.

The Racing Commission chairman, Harold Thomas, said said the tape did not show Carmouche or his mount anywhere during the one-mile race. "I don't know how Mr. Carmouche did it, but he did it," Thomas said.

Mile races at Delta Downs begin on the straight-

away in front of the grandstand, then go two turns before finishing in front of the grandstand.

Carmouche, who was suspended temporarily after the race, said the other jockeys probably missed him as he went by because of the dense fog. He estimated the visibility at about 12 yards.

"How could it be that we saw the race (on videotape) and your horse and silk colors are not there," asked Kallenberg.

"I don't know. I ran the whole race," Carmouche responded.

Referring to the claims of the other jockeys, Thomas asked, "How could you have passed the two jockeys when they weren't aware of it?"

"Probably when I passed them they didn't know it," said Carmouche, who stood to win \$140 for riding a first-place mount.

"That answer speaks for itself," Thomas commented.

Under cross-examination, defense witnesses acknowledged that they could not see into the turn, where stewards contend Landing Officer could have been hidden.

In testimony for the state, the track security chief, J. L. Vincent, said he counted only eight horses go by in the first turn.

"I counted as they came by the 16th pole," Vincent said. "I counted eight. I thought I had made a mistake, so I turned around and counted eight again."

The track veterinarian, James Broussard, and pony boy Terry Pryor both said Landing Officer did not appear as lined as the other horses after the race. Landing Officer was not hot enough to have run a full mile, Broussard said. He also said the horse's legs, saddle and tack were not dirty enough.

No bets on Landing Officer were paid. (UPI, AP)

For Some, Glasnost Brings 'Intellectual Anti-Semitism'

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Glasnost, the Kremlin policy of free discussion that has opened up a world of literature and information, has also revealed what critics here see as an abiding, ominous tendency in Russian culture: "intellectual anti-Semitism."

"It's a no-brainer, more attention among the thing," said Alexander Shmuckler, a leader of the Jewish Organization in the Soviet Union. "But now you have the rise of people like Shafarevich, and they are much more dangerous. They represent a merging of old anti-Semitism, anti-Jewish theory and practice. And all of it is under the guise of a return to a notion of the Great Russian empire."

Similar concern is voiced about Valentin Rasputin, a Siberian novelist who was appointed recently to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's powerful advisory council.

In recent years, Mr. Rasputin has spoken of Pamyat with sympathy and has pronounced Jews responsible for both the killing of Jesus and the terror of the first decades of the Soviet state.

Mr. Gorbachev himself has shown no sign of anti-Semitism; in fact, he has done a great deal to ease restrictions on religious believers.

But some Jewish leaders and liberal-minded political figures have speculated that the Soviet leader may have been trying to use the Rasputin appointment as a conciliatory gesture to Russian nationalism — a strong, if politically disorganized, stream of contemporary political life.

An intellectual ally of Rasputin, the historian Valentin Pikul, has taken the argument of Jewish revolutionary culpability even further, all but excusing Stalin as a "product of his epoch" but labeling Jewish leaders of the Bolshevik period as "fanatics of mass murder" who were responsible for the "genocide of the Russians and other peoples."

Mr. Pikul, writing in *Nash Sovremennik*, says those same "fanatics" are now "being elevated to the ranks of the saints and want a memorial built to themselves."

Although such voices are strident, they do not represent a coherent political movement. In fact, candidates running for national or local office with the endorsement of Pamyat or similar groups almost invariably lost in recent open elections.

— DAVID REMNICK

What frightens Jews most about Mr. Shafarevich and several other prominent figures here who agree with him is their intellectual and social stature. Unlike most members of the stridently anti-Semitic organization Pamyat, or Memory, a group often represented by close-cropped youths in black T-shirts waving

ing neofascist banners, Mr. Shafarevich is a world-class mathematician with a reputation as a former political dissident of great intelligence and daring. His essays on the need to restore Russian culture and values were included in "From Under the Ruble," an anti-socialist collection edited by Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn in the early 1970s.

In that period, he found himself dismissed from teaching jobs, but now he is calling for government pressure on journals that publish the work of writers he identifies as Jewish "Russophobes."

A couple of years ago there was just Pamyat, but they are on the lowest intellectual level, just the most lampen people you can imagine," said Alexander Shmuckler, a leader of the Confederation of Jewish Organizations in the Soviet Union. "But now you have the rise of people like Shafarevich, and they are much more dangerous. They represent a merging of old anti-Semitism, anti-Jewish theory and practice. And all of it is under the guise of a return to a notion of the Great Russian empire."

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— DAVID REMNICK



Michael, the former Romanian king, and his wife, Anne, in Zurich, where their visas were revoked.

Romania Bars Ex-King's Visit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — The former Romanian king, Michael, was forced on Thursday to cancel his plans to return to the country after the Romanian government, warning of possible violence, revoked his entry visa.

"I just wanted to be in my country for Easter," the former monarch said at a news conference here. He was to have flown from Zurich to Bucharest for his first visit to his homeland since 1947.

Michael, 68, has not been to Romania since he was forced to abdicate and leave the country by the Communists in December 1947. After his abdication, he wandered around Europe for several years, before finally settling in Switzerland.

Accompanied Thursday by his wife, Anne, Michael said it was a "very sad day when a country no longer accepts its citizens."

The official Romanian news agency Rompres said officials had rescinded the visa after the former king rejected the government's appeal that he postpone his trip until after elections on May 20.

The provisional government said the visit could cause violence in Romania, which is still recovering from the overthrow of the Communist regime in December.

The governing Provisional Council for National Unity, led by the interim president, Ion Iliescu, was also reportedly concerned that the former king's visit might give a lift to rival parties in the election campaign.

A government spokesman, reading a statement, said: "The government has nothing against a private visit of the ex-king in Romania. It cannot agree, however, to a visit with a very political character."

At a news conference at the Zurich airport, where he was barred from boarding a Swissair flight to Bucharest, the former monarch said: "It was to be a strictly private visit. I don't understand the decision to rescind the visa. I don't know what concerns there could have been."

Rompres said authorities had conveyed a message to Michael asking him to postpone the trip and also had issued instructions to border guards to prevent him from entering the country.

The press agency said the Romanian Embassy in Bern had also told Swiss officials that the airline would be "breaking international regulations" if it allowed a passenger without a visa to board the flight to Bucharest.

Despite the Romanian government's decision, Michael said he was still planning a visit "as soon as possible."

The airport news conference marked the first time that the former king had commented on the planned visit. Previously, all contacts with the press had been handled by his daughter Margarita or by a spokeswoman.

He was to have been accompanied on the visit by his wife and two of his five daughters, Margarita and Anne, who also had their visas canceled.

Another daughter, Helen, arrived in Bucharest on Tuesday with a convoy from Britain containing 120 tons of relief supplies.

On Wednesday, the Romanian government, which came to power in December after the overthrow of Nicolae Ceausescu, issued a statement warning of the possibility of "some violent manifestations" if the former monarch's visit took place as scheduled.

The visit and the publicity surrounding it are interpreted as a political gesture of a nature to bring about unwelcome elements in the electoral campaign and stir new passions," the government statement said.

It said a visit by Michael before the elections would have been "of a nature exacerbating existing conflicts, while also endangering his personal security." (AP, UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

China Criticizes U.K. Efforts to Get Hong Kong Citizens New Passports

BEIJING (Reuters) — China sharply criticized on Thursday Britain's efforts to persuade 20 countries to give passports to Hong Kong citizens before the colony returns to Chinese rule in 1997.

"China certainly cannot accept this," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a statement. "The British government has no right to seek unilateral changes to the status of Hong Kong citizens."

The statement accused Britain of making a "serious breach" in its commitment to agreements with China over the future of Hong Kong.

The spokeswoman said China reserved the right to "take corresponding measures." She did not elaborate.

Francis Maude, the British Foreign Office minister with responsibility for Hong Kong affairs, said in Hong Kong on Tuesday that Britain had sought help from 20 countries in granting passports to Hong Kong residents and had received a "generally encouraging" response.

The effort is part of a wider British passport deal aimed at shoring up confidence in the territory's future, shattered after troops crushed pro-democracy demonstrations in Beijing in June.

China Keeps News Ban on Unrest

BEIJING (AFP) — China continued on Thursday its news blackout on ethnic unrest in the remote Xinjiang region, despite new reports that armed Muslims had battled Chinese police in a town near the Soviet border, leaving as many as 66 people dead.

"I am not clear about the situation," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Li Jinhua. Unconfirmed reports Thursday said that up to 60 civilians and six policemen were killed in clashes on April 5 and 6 near the oasis city of Kashgar, in the western region of Chinese Central Asia.

Reports from Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang, said the violence broke out when ethnic Kirgiz Muslims, asserting their non-Chinese roots, balked at being given Chinese identity documents. Some of the protesters were said to be armed with guns.

Clash on Kashmir Cease-Fire Line

NEW DELHI (AP) — Indian and Pakistani troops exchanged fire Thursday across the cease-fire line in the divided Kashmir region, and at least six people were killed. United News of India reported.

The agency said the firing erupted when Pakistani forces tried to build a bunker in the no-man's-land around the United Nations-controlled cease-fire line dividing the Kashmir Valley into Indian and Pakistani sectors. It said five Pakistanis and an Indian were killed in the firing.

The incident occurred two days after Prime Minister Videswar Singh warned of the possibility of an armed conflict with Pakistan over Kashmir, where India faces a Muslim insurgency. India and Pakistan both claim the Kashmir Valley, and skirmishes along the border flare up occasionally.

Libya Praise Is 'Normal,' Dumas Says

PARIS (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, criticized for heaping praise on Colonel Moammar Gadhafi of Libya for helping with the release of three hostages, said Thursday that France had only followed normal practice.

"Unfortunately," Mr. Dumas told French senators, "it is international practice to thank the governments involved in such cases." His remarks and those of President Francois Mitterrand shocked leading newspapers in France and other European countries as well as the United States.

Jacqueline Valente, 32, a Frenchwoman, was freed in Beirut on Tuesday along with Ferdinand Houtkins, 43, her Belgian companion, and their 2-year-old daughter, Sophie-Liberte. The liberation occurred after Colonel Gadhafi appealed to abductors of the Palestinian Abu Nidal group, which is believed to be backed by Libya.

For the Record

At least nine South Africans were killed in renewed clashes between rival black factions, including five slain when gunmen riddled a bus with bullets, the police said Thursday. Black factional fighting in the region has claimed hundreds of lives. (AP)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher flew to Bermuda on Thursday for talks with President George Bush on issues facing NATO ahead of his meetings with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev starting May 20. (AP)

A stray piece of cloth caused the explosion that destroyed the Ariane space rocket in February, the European space agency said Thursday. The Ariane-4 was loaded with nearly \$450 million worth of telecommunications satellites. A statement said that it was "a piece of cloth which obstructed the main water valve." (Reuters)

At least 12 children and two adults in Kabul were killed Thursday in a barrage of rockets fired by guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Afghan government, officials said. More than 10 people were wounded. (Reuters)

Correction

An article in the April 9 edition on China's successful launching of an American-made telecommunications satellite incorrectly omitted India from a list of countries that have developed and launched their own satellites. India orbited its first satellite in 1980.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Pilots List 7 Problem Areas

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations has added seven U.S. locations to its "black star" list of airports where pilots could face problems to pilots.

The sites are the terminal control areas over airports at Charlotte, North Carolina; Cleveland; Dallas-Fort Worth; Los Angeles; Memphis; Tennessee; Philadelphia; and Phoenix, Arizona.

The pilots emphasized that the list concerned "the terminal control areas above the airports, not the airports themselves." The additions join the only other U.S. location previously on the list, Cyril E. King International Airport in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands.

A Hong Kong ferry carrying 500 passengers between Kowloon and Hong Kong Island crashed while trying to dock Thursday morning, injuring 21 people, officials said. The *Meridian Star*, one of 14 vessels under the Star Ferry flag, hit a pole and rammed the dock.

Officials at Greyhound Lines said traffic during the five-day Easter travel period will solidify the company's financial position despite a five-week, violent strike by bus drivers. The Greyhound president, Frank Schneider, said company projections indicated that revenue would reach 70 percent to 75 percent of last year's Easter travel period. (AP)

Lufthansa and Air Europe have signed an agreement whereby tickets for one airline can be used on the other. Air Europe said Thursday in Munich. Air Europe signed a similar accord with Air France in February. Air Europe operates daily services between London, Munich and Düsseldorf. Lufthansa flies to London from Frankfurt, Munich and other West German airports. (AP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	WIND		HIGH	LOW	WIND
Amsterdam	18	12	W 10-15	Bangkok	28	22	W 10-15
Brussels	16	10	W 10-15	Beijing	18	12	W 10-15
Copenhagen	14	8	W 10-15	Calcutta	28	22	W 10-15
Helsinki	12	6	W 10-15	Chongqing	18	12	W 10-15
London	14	8	W 10-15	Hankow	18	12	W 10-15
Madrid	16	10	W 10-15	Harbin	12	6	W 10-15
Moscow	12	6	W 10-15	Hong Kong	28	22	W 10-15
Paris	14	8	W 10-15	Kobe	18	12	W 10-15
Rome	16	10	W 10-15	Manila	28	22	W 10-15
Stockholm	10	4	W 10-15	Osaka	18	12	W 10-15
Warsaw	12	6	W 10-15	Seoul	18	12	W 10-15
Zurich	14	8	W 10-15	Tokyo	18	12	W 10-15

Estonia Suspends Army Duty

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Estonian parliament has voted to suspend military service in the republic, but softened its action by calling for talks to avoid a head-on dispute with the Soviet armed forces.

After a heated debate deputies voted, 71 to 3, on Wednesday night to suspend the constitutional articles governing the draft. Estonian officials said Thursday. A total of 27 pro-Moscow deputies did not vote.

But the parliament called for direct talks with the Soviet Defense Ministry to discuss civilian alternatives or military service for Estonians in their own Baltic republic.

The parliament also renewed its appeal to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev for immediate official talks on restoring Estonia's pre-1940 independence.

Mr. Gorbachev has ruled out independence for the three Baltic republics, incorporated by Stalin, except under a law passed earlier this month by the Soviet parliament.

The two-year military service obligatory for all able-bodied Soviet males has become a highly sensitive issue in the independence drive of secession-minded republics.

In Lithuania, which declared independence on March 11, the army has taken back "deserters" by force.

Estonia has taken a more cautious approach, declaring a step-by-step transition to independence.

But the latest move, despite the added call for negotiations, seemed certain to annoy the military.

The first deputy defense minister, Konstantin V. Kuchetov, visited Tallinn on Saturday to insist that the spring draft should go ahead in Estonia.

The parliament was told that the Estonian prime minister, Edgar Savisaar, would meet the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, next week.

Nationalists in all three Baltic republics, as well as Georgia and Azerbaijan, say their concepts are being mercilessly while doing their service. They say their republics were annexed illegally and they have no obligation to serve in an occupying army.

The armed forces daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* reported on Thursday that the Kaitseliit militia that operated when Estonia was independent had begun to re-form.

The report bore a highly critical tone and depicted Kaitseliit as a right-wing anti-Communist force.

In another development, the Lithuanian president, Vyantas Landsbergis, said in an interview published on Thursday that Soviet leaders were dictating impossible conditions for talks with Lithuania and do not want a dialogue with the republic.

"Moscow does not want a dialogue with Lithuania but only dictates unrealistic conditions," the Czechoslovak student paper *Studentska Listy* quoted Mr. Landsbergis as saying.

"The Soviet leadership is convinced that there is no talk of the use of power unless there are corpses in the streets," Mr. Landsbergis said.

In the interview, which took place in Vilnius on April 8, he repeated his claims that Moscow could easily create a pretext for trouble, perhaps by hunting down Lithuanians and Latvians refusing to be conscripted into the Soviet Army.

SOVIETS: Arms Pact Promised

(Continued from page 1)

that the action was taken because from time to time such actions have to be taken," Mr. Bradley said.

Mr. Bradley said he was not satisfied with the Soviet reply. "It's against the essence of glasnost," Mr. Bradley said later. "It's contrary to their values."

Mr. Gorbachev has said he would take the "extreme measure" of overstepping the Lithuanian parliament and introducing direct

presidential rule in the republic in case of "civil conflict."

Asked how the U.S. would respond to such a move, Mr. Mitchell said only that it would be "unwise in this delicate situation to engage in speculation on what might occur and then what our reaction might be."

■ 'Not a Crook'

Michael Dobbs of *The Washington Post* reported from Moscow: Mr. Gorbachev said Thursday that it was beneath his dignity to reassure the nation that he "is not a crook."

Unlike former President Richard Nixon's celebrated assertion on nationwide television that he had nothing to do with Watergate, Mr. Gorbachev's avowal of innocence was almost off-hand.

It was shrouded in at the bottom of a long transcript of a presidential question and answer session that was published in the Thursday issue of Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper.

The question seemed innocent enough to the untrained ear. A delegate to the Communist youth congress wanted to know how Mr. Gorbachev reacted to the illegal leaflets now being circulated in Moscow, the majority of which "reflect intrigues in the Kremlin court."

Mr. Gorbachev's answer suggested that he is as avid a reader of the scurrilous pamphlets about Kremlin leaders as anyone.

Yes, he replied, "in general I do get acquainted with them. Sometimes they even carry my portrait or very interesting concoctions about my bank accounts in Switzerland, my villa by the shore of Lake Geneva, my island in the Baltic sea, and so on."

But, he asked: "Do I really have to sink so low as to say that I am not a crook, not a bribe-taker. It's humiliating."

As the authorities and others

In Cairo, Muslim Holy Month Unveils Omens of Intolerance

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

CAIRO — At dusk, the streets are empty and the traffic dies down and a calm settles on this most ramblingly of cities, for this is Ramadan, the Muslim month of daytime fasting that represents one of Islam's sacred duties.

As night falls, and a cannon shot from the Citadel, which overlooks the city, signals the end of the day's restraint, millions of Egyptians set to their first meal since before dawn. The widespread observance of this celebration shows how deeply Islam is ingrained in the souls of most Cairo residents.

Yet this year, the month of daytime fasting and nighttime feast has coincided with omens of intolerance from some Muslims. They are intolerant not only of dissident Muslim voices but of the nation's Coptic Christian minority of 5 million to 8 million people.

The authorities recently jailed an Egyptian author whom one magazine labeled "Egypt's Salman Rushdie" comparing him to the British author whose novel "The Satanic Verses" elicited a death sentence from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran.

In a work called "The Vacuum in a Man's Mind," the Egyptian author, identified in Cairo newspapers as Alla Hamed, had "lampooned the prophet, assaulted Islam and claimed that the Koran was not inspired by God," Islamic scholars maintained.

Most issues of the book were seized when the author, who is a Muslim, was arrested.

According to Egyptians who have read parts of it, it argues that "religion is a curse nowadays" and that paradise is a "hallucination."

The treatise and the reaction to it have stirred a familiar debate among Cairo's intellectuals about the limits of freedom in this society.

"Each human freedom has its limit," said Tawfiq Abuza, an author who is deputy chairman of a government advisory body called the Shura Council, "and that is not to hurt peoples' feelings or religions."

As the authorities and others

consider the power and pull of faith in this land of 55 million — the most populous in the Arab world and a central participant in U.S. regional diplomacy — their concerns focus on a wider issue: Are economic deprivation and other forces feeding religious passions that threaten the secular fabric of the nation?

Last month, a small Islamic organization called Islamic Groups attacked five Christian churches in the upper Egyptian province of Minya.

Members of the group, according to Egypt's Organization for Human Rights, also attacked Christian-owned charities, cars, pharmacies, stores, factories and warehouses.

"These events constitute a new wave of escalation of religious communal hostility, which has its fairly recent origins in the early 1970s and which, during the events of last month, developed into acts of wholesale religious violence," the organization reported.

The reference to the 1970s was significant. It conjured memories of the way President Anwar Sadat's policies unleashed religious passions that led to communal strife and, ultimately, to his assassination by Islamic fundamentalists in 1981.

In some of those Arab countries that have experimented to various degrees in political liberalization — Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria and Jordan — Muslim political groups have become established as the protagonists of an alternative society based on the legal code of Islam, also called the Sharia.

Groups have urged all Muslims "to defend their honor unto death" against those whom they called the Crusaders, the human rights group reported.

The preachers at two mosques in Minya Province took up the call in Friday prayers in early March, the group said.

They inspired members of the Islamic Groups to lead "large numbers of people and schoolchildren on a rampage of destruction."

Mr. Arafat is to meet Alexander Dubcek, president of the parliament, and to talk with Mr. Havel.

Czechoslovakia was one of the first nations to support the call for a Palestinian homeland in 1948.

"This nation has always been on the side of a just cause of our people, its right to freedom and democracy," Mr. Arafat said.

At a press conference, Mr. Arafat said, "I am happy to be in this friendly country again."

The PLO leader first visited Czechoslovakia in 1955 as chairman of the Union of Palestinian students. He returned several times during the period of Communist rule.

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The PLO leader first visited Czech

U.S. Reports Therapy for a Disease Among Blacks

By Malcolm Gladwell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A widely used leukemia drug is showing promise as a treatment for sickle cell disease, the genetic blood disorder that afflicts about 50,000 black Americans and has so far defied effective treatment.

In the Thursday issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, scientists from the National Institutes of Health report improvements in seven out of ten severely affected sickle cell patients treated with the drug, called hydroxyurea.

"At this point we wouldn't suggest it as a general treatment for sickle cell disease," said Griffin Rodgers, an investigator at the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, one of the National Institutes of Health. "We're cautiously optimistic. For the first time we're treating the underlying disease instead of simply — the complications."

Sickle cell disease is the result of a genetic defect that leads the body to make abnormal forms of hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying molecules in red blood cells. In stressful situations, when they are deprived of oxygen, the defective hemoglobin molecules change shape and begin to link into long chains, or polymers. This distorts the normally round shape of the blood cells into sickle, or crescent shapes that clog up in blood vessels. In severe cases, this clumping can happen several times a week, causing excruciating pain and, in severe cases, strokes and heart attacks.

But the body does not just have one supply of hemoglobin. All fetuses have their own genes for making a different form of hemoglobin. These genes continue to function after birth but only at a very low level. What hydroxyurea appears to do — for reasons the scientists say they do not fully understand — is to turn that gene back on at full blast, giving sickle cell sufferers a second source of

hemoglobin, unaffected with the genetic defect.

The potential of the drug is that it will allow treatment of the root cause of the disease, whereas today doctors are able to treat only the symptoms with pain-killers and frequent blood transfusions. At this point, however, the researchers stressed that the results they have seen are not nearly enough to be called a cure for sickle cell.

"We are at about 50 percent of where we would like to be," Mr. Rodgers said.

For example, the researchers feel they could minimize the most severe symptoms of the disease if they could replace over 20 percent of the patients' red blood cells with ones containing fetal hemoglobin. But the average fetal hemoglobin of the seven who responded to treatment was 6.8 percent of total hemoglobin. In three it reached 10 percent to 15 percent.

But Mr. Rodgers said that it might be possible to raise the levels of fetal hemoglobin up to the optimal point. For example, the

patients were only given the drug intermittently, and there is some evidence that daily doses would be more effective in turning up the gene's output. Also, the researchers have recently seen promising results when using the drug erythropoietin, or EPO, in combination with hydroxyurea. EPO is a genetically engineered version of the protein that promotes red cell proliferation, and has the effect of multiplying fetal hemoglobin production.

Hydroxyurea therapy also seems to have fairly manageable side effects, researchers said. The drug does suppress the production of white blood cells, which is what makes it effective in fighting leukemia. But that is not seen as an overwhelming problem in sickle cell patients, who as a result of their affliction tend to have elevated levels of white cells to begin with. Nor were the typical side effects of nausea and vomiting associated with the use of hydroxyurea against leukemia observed with the lower doses given to sickle cell patients.

FBI Wants Broad New Powers to Seize Evidence

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Bureau of Investigation is seeking broad new powers to seize documents and other evidence in criminal investigations without seeking grand jury subpoenas, bureau and congressional officials say.

If approved by Congress, the expanded authority would allow agents of the bureau to demand some evidence without approval from a federal judge or from Justice Department lawyers, as is now generally required.

Although chances for congressional approval are uncertain, draft legislation has been quickly circulating on Capitol Hill for some time.

FBI officials and the bureau's congressional supporters have endorsed the proposal, even though Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, who has authority over the

bureau, has yet to give his approval to any of the draft bills.

Some legislators and civil-liberties groups have already lined up against the idea of broadened search powers for the bureau, saying the proposal could lead to widespread abuses of the rights of criminal suspects. But bureau officials say that even if Congress fails to act on the proposal now, it will remain a long-term goal.

The proposal would not replace search warrants, which must be approved by a court and which allow law-enforcement agents to enter a suspect's home or office to gather evidence without the suspect's approval.

Instead, the proposal would largely eliminate the need for grand jury subpoenas for documents like office and bank files and other records.

A subpoena is an order demanding information but, unlike a

search warrant, it can be challenged in court before any evidence is turned over to investigators. The new proposal would offer a similar opportunity for suspects to appeal a search.

Several years ago, the bureau was granted the right to demand evidence in some drug cases without subpoenas. The bureau and its congressional supporters now want to expand that authority to other investigations.

They say the new search powers are needed because the bureau is being hampered by the time-consuming procedure that must be followed to obtain a subpoena, especially in complex financial investigations that can involve millions of documents.

"The FBI supports exploration of this issue," said Mike Kortan, a spokesman for the bureau in Washington. "We've been in discussions of this with the Department of Jus-

tice and the United States attorneys."

Opponents of the proposal, including some Justice Department officials, say it would remove a valuable layer of supervision over the bureau and could lead to dangerous abuses.

"The FBI has made absolutely no case for this sort of administrative exemption, and we would vigorously oppose it," said Janitor Goldman, a lawyer with the American Civil Liberties Union.

She said the proposal, if approved, would probably lead to constitutional challenges in the courts. She questioned whether the bureau, which in some periods such as the 1960s has been accused of ignoring the rights of investigation targets, should be trusted with such extensive powers.

An internal FBI memorandum dated Feb. 27 said the agency has been submitting draft bills on a

regular basis for several years and had been trying to persuade advisors to the attorney general "that the FBI desperately needs this authority."

Obtaining a subpoena can take days or weeks. Bureau officials say their investigations are often hampered because of bureaucratic delays involved in the process.

The proposal now before Congress would grant bureau agents the right to issue an administrative summons, which would compel surrender of documents or other types of evidence, subject to challenge in court.

Many federal agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service, already have the power to issue administrative summonses. Bureau officials say they are only trying to obtain authority that is already granted to other agencies involved in law enforcement.

Times and Post Reporters Win Pulitzers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Nicholas D. Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn of the New York Times won the 1990 Pulitzer Prize for international reporting Thursday for their coverage of China's suppression of the democracy movement last June.

The explanatory journalism prize went to David A. Vise and Steve Coll of The Washington Post for articles on the Securities and Exchange Commission and its former chairman, John Shad.

The prizes, recognizing outstanding work in journalism and the arts, are annually presented by Columbia University. The winners in each category are awarded \$3,000.

The general news reporting award went to the San Jose (California) Mercury News for its coverage of the San Francisco Bay Area earthquake on Oct. 17, 1989.

Another Bay Area newspaper, The Tribune of Oakland, won the

spot news photography award for its photo coverage of the quake.

The national reporting award was shared by four reporters for The Seattle Times, Ross Anderson, Bill Dietrich, Mary Ann Givim and Eric Nalder, for their coverage of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Stanley Kamow, a veteran freelance reporter in Asia, won the history prize for his book "In Our Image: America's Empire in the Philippines."

The fiction prize went to Oscar Hijuelos for "The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love."

August Wilson won the drama prize for his play "The Piano Lesson." It was his second Pulitzer since 1987.

The prize for general nonfiction went to "And Their Children After Them," by Dale Maharidge and Michael Williamson.

"Machiavelli in Hell," by Sebastian de Grazia, won the biography Pulitzer. Charles Simick's "The World Doesn't End" won for poet-

ry, and the Pulitzer for music went to "Duplications: A Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra," by Mel Powell.

The Philadelphia Inquirer and the Washington (North Carolina) Daily News won the Pulitzer's gold medals for public-service journalism. The Inquirer won for reporting on the blood industry and the Daily News for revealing that the city water supply was contaminated with carcinogens.

Lou Kilzer and Chris Ison of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Star Tribune won the Pulitzer for investigative reporting, for articles that exposed local citizens' links to members of the St. Paul Fire Department, and the citizens' profiteering from fires.

Jim Murray of the Los Angeles Times won the commentary prize for his sports columns, and Allan Temko of the San Francisco Chronicle received the criticism prize for his architecture writing.

Tamar Steier of the Albuquerque (New Mexico) Journal won the Pulitzer for specialized reporting for stories that linked a rare blood disorder to an over-the-counter dietary supplement, L-Tryptophan. The reporting led to a recall of the product.

Dave Curtin of the Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph won the feature-writing prize for his account of a family's struggle after being burned in an explosion. (AP, Reuters)

Seoul to Free Bomber of KAL Plane

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The government pardoned a North Korean agent on Thursday who was sentenced to death for bombing a Korean Air jetliner in 1987, saying that the North Korean president, Kim Il Sung, and his son, Kim Jong Il, were the "real criminals."

South Korean government officials said President Roh Tae Woo would soon release the North Korean agent, Kim Hyon Hui, on the grounds that she was a pawn and a victim of her Communist country.

In March, the Supreme Court upheld the death sentence against Miss Kim, also known as Mayumi, who was condemned to be hanged for blowing up a Korean Air Boeing 707 in November 1987, killing all 115 people aboard.

Miss Kim, 28, had admitted planting bombs aboard the Baghdad to Seoul flight under direct orders from the son and designated heir of Mr. Kim.

North Korea has denied involvement in the destruction of Flight 858, which vanished near Burma.

"The government has decided to issue a special amnesty for Kim Hyon Hui and exempt her from the death sentence," a government statement said.

"The agent has repented and is the only witness of the incident and can crush North Korea's black propaganda that our probe of the incident and trial have been fabricated," the statement said.

The government said it had considered other factors in issuing the amnesty, including a decision that Miss Kim had been brainwashed and that she was simply used as "a tool to commit the crime."

"In this case, she was used as a stooge," the statement said. "Therefore, the real criminals would be Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il."

Miss Kim was sentenced to death by the Seoul District Civil Court last summer after she publicly confessed to having placed the bombs aboard the Korean Air plane.

The officials said after the pardon that Miss Kim would continue to receive protection against possible assassination attempts by North Korea.

Miss Kim and a male companion were among the passengers on the flight from Baghdad to Seoul. They left the plane when it stopped in Abu Dhabi.

From Abu Dhabi, the couple went to Bahrain, where they were stopped by airport officials and swallowed cyanide in a suicide attempt. Miss Kim's companion died, and she was extradited to Seoul. (AP, Reuters)

ASIAN TOPICS

Managua Envoys Pulling Out of Hanoi

Nicaraguan diplomats are leaving Vietnam, Reuters reports from Hanoi. The election victory of the Nicaraguan opposition in February ended an era of revolutionary solidarity that bridged gulfs of culture and distance separating Vietnam and Nicaragua.

"We consider Vietnam an international brother," said Ambassador Olga Aviles Lopez. "We have learned many lessons from them. We share a history of struggle. We don't know what is going to happen to the embassy, but we are saying good-bye."

The mission is in a rundown apartment house. Future relations will depend on the government of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, which takes office April 25, but they are unlikely to be the same. Ambassador Aviles Lopez said.

Economic ties between the two countries were understandably nonexistent, she said. "This was a political and cultural relationship."

President Daniel Ortega Sastre of Nicaragua visited Vietnam in 1985. General Vo Nguyen Giap, mastermind of the victory over the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, made at least two visits to Managua, where he is revered as a prophet of guerrilla warfare.

Ambassador Aviles Lopez herself is a decorated guerrilla and retains the rank of commander.

Around Asia

A Thai government plan to issue identity cards to prostitutes tested for AIDS would give tourists a false sense of security, a leading Thai public health campaigner said. "This is the government promoting the sex industry," Sommatra Troy of the Thai AIDS Society told Reuters. "It's misleading, a gimmick to keep the tourists coming." The government estimates that Thailand has 80,000 prostitutes, but social workers say the figure is in the hundreds of thousands, male and female.

Technology Notes from Japan

Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd. will start recycling used disposable cameras next month, but only in Japan, where the company expects to sell 30 million of the devices, with lens and flash, this year. • The Japanese can now commune with nature by telephone. When you dial "naku-naku 7979" — naku-naku means, roughly, cheep-cheep — you hear a woman describing the calls of various birds, followed by recordings of the birds.

Policewomen under 40 in India have been ordered to wear khaki trousers and shirts instead of the traditional green saris and white jackets. Home Affairs Minister Mohammad Sayeed said the directive was aimed at giving policewomen a smarter look and enabling them to work "more effectively and efficiently, especially when controlling crowds."

The number of divorces caused by gambling at mah-jongg has risen sharply in China in the last three years despite a ban on the game, press reports indicate. The Weekly Digest said mah-jongg was a factor in one of every four broken marriages. It said the game caused "the husband to sell household goods and lose interest in his wife." Gambling is a target of a 6-month-old national campaign against "six sins." The others are prostitution, the selling of women and children, pornography, drugs and feudal superstition.

High-school gossipers in western Japan are delaying rush-hour trains by a minute or more, according to a survey by the West Japan Railway Company. The company is distributing 20,000 etiquette cards to high-school pupils urging them to be quicker boarding and leaving the trains. "Absorbed with talking," the survey concluded, "the girls only begin to move toward the doors after the train stops, or tend to congregate near the train doors."

Arthur Higbee

Mongolia Communists Suffer Identity Crisis

The Associated Press

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia — The second oldest Communist party in the world dropped the word "communism" from its statutes on Thursday and set a new goal of building "democratic, humane socialism."

An extraordinary congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party adopted a new party constitution and platform to reflect its recent acceptance of democratic reforms and opposition parties.

The party, which is trying to change its image to keep power in free elections, appears to be suffering from an identity crisis.

"Our party remains Marxist-Leninist," said the party ideology chief, Tsahgiyan. But he added, "Marxism-Leninism or any other theories are not dogmas." And he

said that the party no longer used the word "communism."

"We now have realized that communism is a thing far away from us," he said.

He said the new party constitution cut the number of party employees, gave more financial and decision-making power to local party bodies and guaranteed their right to criticize their leaders.

But a Communist intellectual said the party was keeping its cells in ministries, factories and other work units.

The New Progressive Association said Thursday it had agreed to cooperate with two other opposition parties, the Mongolian Democratic Association and the Social Democrats, in fielding candidates for legislative elections, which were tentatively planned for July.

Helio Smidt, 64, President Of Varig Airlines, Is Dead

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Helio Smidt, 64, the president of Varig Brazilian Airlines, died of cancer Wednesday in New York.

Mr. Smidt, who was of German extraction, joined Varig, now Latin America's largest airline, at the age of 19 as an office clerk in Porto Alegre, Brazil, where the line was founded in 1927.

He was elected president of the airline in 1980 and guided it through some difficult times. Varig's 25,500 employees own 86 percent of the voting stock of the company through a foundation created in 1945 by stockholders, who relinquished their shares of the company to the foundation.

Other deaths: Dr. James V. McConnell, 64, a retired professor of psychology at the University of Michigan who

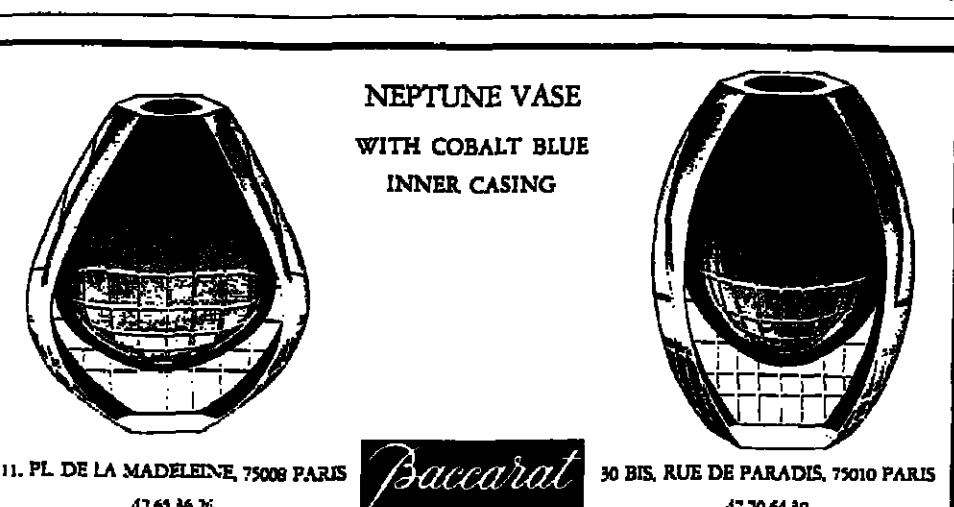
wrote "Understanding Human Behavior," a textbook used widely in college psychology courses, of a heart attack Monday in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Richard M. Kahn, 81, an authority on James Joyce, on April 5 in Louisville, Kentucky. He retired in 1975 as an English professor specializing in Anglo-Irish literature at the University of Louisville, where he taught for 35 years.

Admiral Peter Siniac, 57, chief of the Communist Party within the Yugoslav armed forces, in Belgrade on Wednesday of a brain hemorrhage. Tanjug reported. He had advocated strong army and party influence in Yugoslav politics.

DEATH NOTICE
The KHODIAMIRIAN, Amint-Migdi, BAHARNOURI and HERISSAY families respectfully announce the sad demise of
Mrs. Alexandra KHODIAMIRIAN, nee Princess Tamara DIAMBOULATE
on April 10, 1990 in Demonte, France. The religious ceremony will be held in Demonte, followed by the burial service on Friday, April 13, 1990, at the cemetery of Fontainebleau (France) at 4:00 p.m.
André KHODIAMIRIAN
105 rue St. Honoré
77000 FONTAINEBLEAU

NEPTUNE VASE
WITH COBALT BLUE
INNER CASING



11, PL. DE LA MADELEINE, 75006 PARIS
42 63 36 26

30 BIS, RUE DE PARADIS, 75010 PARIS
47 70 64 30



MOURNING FOR AIDS VICTIM — The singer Elton John, left, and Jeanne White at the funeral attended by more than 1,000 in Indianapolis for her son Ryan, 18, who contracted AIDS five years ago from products used to treat hemophilia. Barbara Bush was among the guests. The case gained publicity in 1985, when public-school officials initially barred the youth from class.

U.S. Anti-Drug Pilots in Peru In Fierce Battle With Rebels

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

SANTA LUCIA BASE, Peru — U.S. civilian helicopter pilots who are part of the anti-drug effort at this Peruvian jungle base took part in a fierce two-hour firefight Saturday with guerrillas supporting coca growers, according to U.S. officials.

There were no casualties among the roughly 500 Peruvian and 30 United States defenders of the base. The attack was the first on the base since September when U.S. anti-drug advisers moved into its sandbagged bunkers in the Upper Huallaga Valley, source of the raw material for about half of the world's cocaine.

The United States pilots flew UH-1H Huey gunships as Peruvian gunners aboard used M-60 machine guns to pound positions of the radical Shining Path guerrillas, who attacked the base with rocket-propelled grenades.

The guerrillas say they defend the growers of coca leaf.

It was the first major confrontation involving U.S. pilots and the Shining Path guerrillas, and the defenders said they inflicted heavy casualties.

Little damage is visible at the base, whose perimeter is bolstered by watchtowers, pillboxes, mine fields, barbed wire and waist-high walls of black plastic sandbags.

Built in the heart of the valley, and safely accessible only by military air transport, Santa Lucia has become the jumping-off point for raids on laboratories, airstrips and coca plant nurseries used by drug traffickers.

U.S. officials at the base were pleased with their successes, in firefight and in their overall effort. "We gave 10 for every one we took," a U.S. narcotics official said Wednesday, recalling the fight.

As the dust settled from a landing police helicopter, a second U.S. official said: "Since Jan. 1, we've been knocking out a good-sized lab every two or three days. During the same time, we knocked out 40 to 50 clandestine airstrips."

The Americans at the base are Drug Enforcement Administration agents and pilots and mechanics for National Air Transport Inc., a private company that has a State Department contract to fly and maintain the helicopters and planes involved in the anti-drug effort.

The planes belong to the State Department and are on loan to the Peruvian national police. The United States has also sought to fight drugs in Colombia and Bolivia.

Since August, Washington has sent equipment and helicopters to Colombia to fight drug traffickers and also military personnel for short-term tours to teach the Colombians to use the equipment.

Some Drug Enforcement Administration agents are also there, most of them in Bogotá, the capital. Flying down the Huallaga Valley in a U.S. C-130 transport plane being used by the Peruvian police, a visitor could see how spreading coca cultivation has ravaged a once-pristine rain forest.

With the jungle cover now looking like a moth-eaten rug, the valley is a patchwork of thousands of small clearings, each with a plot of dark green coca bushes and a yellow dirt patio for drying leaves in the sun.

To halt the spread of coca leaf cultivation, the Peruvian police started a program a month ago to destroy the seedbeds.

Easily identifiable from reconnaissance helicopters, a seedbed can hold enough seedlings in one square yard to plant an acre of coca bushes.

Since the program started, Peruvian workers have destroyed 7,100 square meters (8,500 square yards) of seedbeds.

Lima Rocked by Dozens of Bombs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LIMA — Dozens of explosions rocked Lima on Wednesday, killing a policeman and wounding several others, after leftist guerrillas of the Shining Path group knocked out power to the capital and other towns along the Pacific coast.

The policeman died when a car

bomb exploded in front of a private club in Lima that is frequented by the police, a radio station said.

The guerrillas cast Lima and most of the coast into darkness by sabotaging power lines. The black-out affected cities and towns along a 900-kilometer (550-mile) stretch of the coast. Witnesses said fires in the shape of the hammer and sickle were burning in the mountains outside Lima.

During the bombings, which occurred three days after national elections, the guerrillas also hurled homemade explosives at a housing project, at schools, at a pet-food factory and at other targets, causing slight to moderate damage.

The guerrillas threw dynamite at an office of the National Electoral Board, wounding six passers-by, and three children were wounded when a bomb exploded behind a police station.

The attack on the National Electoral Board suggested the bombings were in retaliation for voters ignoring Shining Path demands for a poll boycott.

The two winners of the first round of presidential elections, the novelist Mario Vargas Llosa, running on a free-market ticket, and an independent rival, Alberto Fujimori, went into seclusion on Wednesday.

Mr. Vargas Llosa, 54, retired to a beach house, and Mr. Fujimori, 51, the son of Japanese immigrants, canceled a press conference and delayed his time between closed-door talks with his advisers at a Lima hotel and his suburban home.

Mr. Vargas Llosa had been expected to win easily in the first round until the final weeks of the campaign, when support for Mr. Fujimori grew stronger. The runoff is expected to take place on May 27 or June 3. (AP, Reuters)

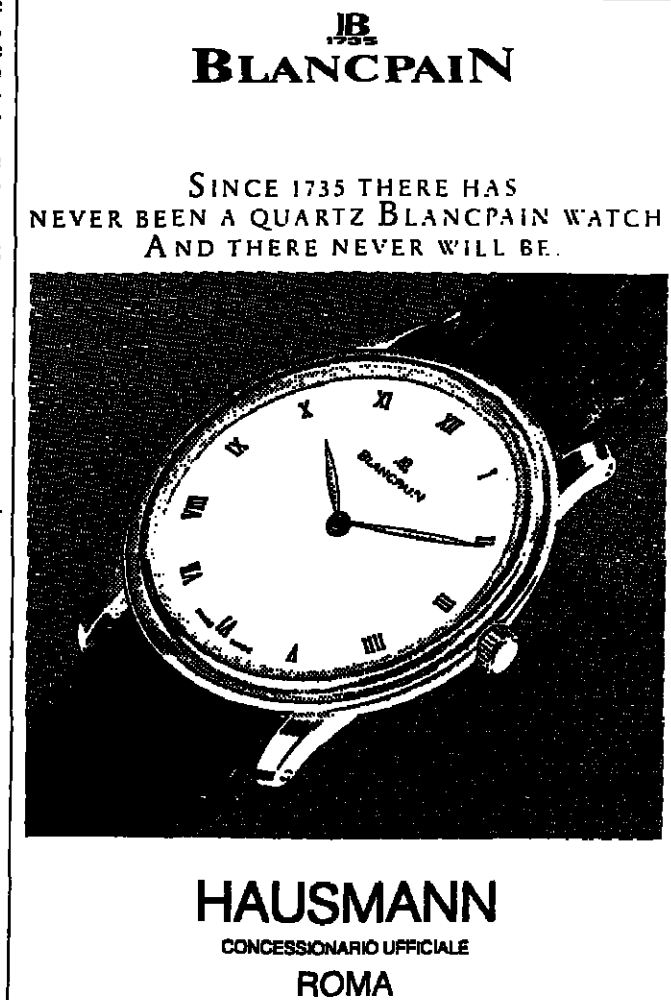
Bonn Seizes a Spy Suspect

Reuters

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — West Germany has arrested one of its diplomats in Paris on suspicion of spying for East Germany, legal authorities said Thursday.

BLANCPAIN

SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.



HAUSMANN
CONCESSIONARIO UFFICIALE
ROMA
OROLOGIAI DAL 1794 VIA DEL CORSO 406

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Inviting Needless Risks

At the eleventh hour, Washington and Moscow have introduced ill-timed complications into their strategic arms reduction talks. Both sides are now reaching for a lot more than they can quickly resolve. Maybe they believe they are doing the right thing, though belatedly. Maybe they are just bargaining or maneuvering for internal political reasons. Whatever the various motives, they are inviting needless risks.

For his part, President Bush recently proposed banning mobile land-based missiles armed with multiple warheads. The principle of banning all multiwarhead missiles is sound. Such a ban would lessen the jitters of nuclear war planners. But Mr. Bush's specific proposal is too one-sided for the Soviets to accept. President Gorbachev, meanwhile, has backed away from recent concessions on cruise missiles. That is no way to negotiate, either.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev share a powerful interest in putting the START talks back on track to signature this year, as they previously pledged. Better to finish this treaty and then build on it in START-2.

As of now, START-1 would reduce the long-range nuclear forces of both sides by about a third. Most important from a U.S. perspective, it would require substantial cuts in some Soviet missiles with multiple warheads — the large SS-18s based in fixed silos. From Mr. Gorbachev's standpoint, the reductions required of the United States would make it easier for him to cut Soviet forces and transfer funds to economic programs. Negotiations were proceeding smoothly until Mr. Bush last month proposed a ban on mobile land-based missiles with multiple warheads. This reversed a previous understanding to postpone the issue until START-2, as well as the larger issue of banning all land-based missiles with multiple warheads. Banning multiwarhead missiles makes em-

inently good sense. If both sides had only single-warhead missiles that could each destroy no more than one opposing missile, there would be little to gain from shooting first. But the ban Mr. Bush proposes puts the burden almost entirely on the Soviets. They have mobile land-based missiles, which Mr. Bush does not. And if START-2 extended the ban to multiwarhead missiles in silos, as Mr. Bush also proposes, the impact on the Soviets would be even greater. That is because the Bush proposal makes no mention of multiwarhead missiles based at sea, where the United States enjoys a substantial lead.

The one-sided character of President Bush's proposal may also account for the noticeable Soviet stiffening in talks last week. Regarding sea-launched cruise missiles, Moscow had agreed that both sides simply would declare the number they planned to build. Now the Soviets have renewed their insistence on legally binding limits. Moscow also stiffened its position on air-launched cruise missiles.

It is not militarily necessary for either side to solve the multiple warhead or cruise missile problems in START-1. Missiles with multiple warheads will not cause concern until reductions begin under START-1. Neither will a few hundred cruise missiles. Then it will become extremely important to get further cuts in all multiwarhead missiles, land-based and sea-based. As to cruise missiles, both sides have to become more confident of their ability to verify tighter limits.

It is forever tempting for the parties to try to correct possible shortcomings or gain marginal advantages late in a negotiation. But to do that now puts START-1 in needless jeopardy. Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev had the right idea months ago: to lock in this agreement and begin reducing forces.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Better Two Canadas?

Canada is a paradox. Serene and civilized, it teeters perennially on the brink of a bitter breakup. Now, as always, the issue is Quebec or, more precisely, the intractable friction between the three-quarters of the Canadian people who speak English and the one-quarter who speak French.

Americans, surveying their own national shortcomings, sometimes conclude that building a truly fair society of many races must be the greatest of all challenges to law and social policy. Maybe not. This continent's evidence suggests that it is sometimes as hard to reconcile language groups as races. In Canada, it is the French-speaking minority that insists on being separate but equal. To ensure its separatism, it demands concessions that, to many of the majority, amount to giving it more than equality.

This latest phase of the dispute began when Canada decided that it was beneath the dignity of a sovereign nation to allow its law to be based on a statute, the British North America Act, imposed by its former imperial master. Canadians proceeded to write a constitution for themselves. But Quebec adamantly refused to ratify it on the ground that it inadequately guaranteed its separate status and culture. Canadian provinces are much more powerful in relation to their federal government than

American states are, and to have the second-largest province stubbornly resisting the constitution was intolerable. Eventually Prime Minister Brian Mulroney called the provinces together at a place called Meech Lake and worked out a package of amendments to satisfy Quebec. But two of the English-speaking provinces refused to go along with them, and now a third has revoked its earlier ratification. If the Meech Lake agreement is not approved by all of the provinces by June 23, it will expire. With that, a number of eminent Canadians gloomily warn, the country could break up.

That confronts Canadians with an interesting question: Is it better to live in a large country or a small one? Americans, by an overwhelming majority, like being a big one. So do Germans, evidently. But tastes vary. Nearly two-thirds of the world's countries, including some of the richest, have fewer than 10 million people, and nearly a third have fewer than one million. Something important would be lost if Canada disintegrated. But it would end the corrosive sparring over languages, and throughout Canada (population: 25 million) there seems to be a rising impatience with it. Perhaps Scandinavia will turn out to be the model for the top half of this continent.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Poland: Results at a Price

Poland's drastic economic reforms are beginning to show results. It is a serious plan, and if it continues it will produce great benefits. But it is also causing severe pain. These reforms are, in effect, surgery without anesthesia.

When the Solidarity government came to power, the immediate threat to the country's meager standard of living was the wildfire inflation resulting from excessive wage increases handed out by the failing Communist regime in its attempts to buy peace with labor. Beyond inflation lay the larger menace of a grossly inefficient industrial system that was not only centralized but ridden with political patronage and favoritism. Those were the targets of the reforms when they went into effect at the beginning of the year.

The inflation rate in January was 79 percent per month. In February it was 24 percent. In March it was down to 5 percent, and it will be about the same in April. With the devaluation, exports have shot upward and Poland's trade surplus for the first three months of 1990 is larger than for all of 1989. While production dropped sharply in the first two months of the austerity plan, it is now rising again. The plan is working with the precision of a textbook model.

But the Poles are paying a price for it. Incomes are one-fourth lower than at the beginning of the year. Much more frightening to most Poles, unemployment is rising fast. As the subsidies are stopped and the money-losing factories shut down, Poles are suddenly finding themselves out of work. That has an impact in any society, but a particularly deep one in a country that is unaccustomed to layoffs and has little provision for them.

The key question is whether new jobs are going to open up fast enough in the new market economy to give opportunities to the people being left behind as the old state enterprises sink. So far there is still strong support among voters for the Soli-

darity government, if not for all of its economic ideas. But that support is going to erode if the reforms do not produce more jobs and more goods in the shops.

Foreign aid can make an important difference there, and some foreign aid is on its way. But in Poland's interest, a delicate balance has to be struck. Too little aid, and the risks of economic failure rise. Too much aid, and it takes off the pressure to persevere with the hard, unpleasant changes on which the Poles' future prosperity depends. Help for Poland is going to be important. But in the end the success of the reforms will depend less on foreign aid than on Polish stamina and determination.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Finding Room in Europe

Mikhail Gorbachev recently said that German reunification ought to coincide with the formulation of "new structures of security for all Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals . . . We are prepared for a constructive search." Part of that quest must involve a recognition that strategic nuclear weapons are the only trapping of superpower status Moscow still retains. Its economy is in ruins, important segments of its conventional forces are a shambles, ethnic separatism is tearing at its internal political cohesion and its buffer zone — the Warsaw Pact — no longer exists.

Thus, for all Mr. Gorbachev's talk of a "common European home," his country is, at the moment, on the outside looking in. The United States could find itself in a similar position if its leaders do not begin to engage the question of what the new Europe may look like. Clearly, it will be neither a safe nor stable place if room is not found for both Moscow and Washington.

—The Los Angeles Times

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OPINION

Germans Will Still Look West

By John Goodman and Laura D'Andrea Tyson

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Will the reunification of Germany derail the process of European integration? Will West German politicians and business leaders lose interest in the more certain economic and political returns of a united Western Europe and pursue the uncertain course of committing themselves to the newly democratic Eastern Europe? The answers: No and no.

It is often argued that the collapse of the East European Communist parties and the prospect of reunification have dampened the Federal Republic's willingness to continue to serve as the paymaster of a united Western Europe and pursue the uncertain course of committing themselves to the newly democratic Eastern Europe. The answers: No and no.

The Federal Republic's interest in Eastern Europe cannot be denied. But this does not mean that it necessarily will loosen its commitments to the West. Most German business leaders realize that their economic future requires even closer ties with Western Europe.

The EC countries will remain the Federal Republic's primary trading partner. More than half of West German exports go to the EC, while only 5 percent go to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The 1992 single-market program promises still more trade within the EC. Even the most optimistic forecasts, however, predict limited growth in the East.

The East European countries will be unable to pay for expanded trade without new injections of cash, even if they undergo the most dramatic possible transformations.

Direct investment by Western firms might be one source of funds. For this reason, East European leaders have publicized the relatively low cost of operations and the highly skilled labor forces of their countries. Western business leaders have already begun flocking to the East.

But while transactions may proliferate, the total financial injection is likely to be limited. It is hard to imagine that private investors in the Federal Republic, or elsewhere, will feel more comfortable building a major plant in the East than, for example, in Spain, a country already in the EC that offers competitive labor costs and political stability.

Public funds, which have served as a magnet for foreign investment in the less prosperous regions of the EC, have not yet been committed on anywhere near the scale required to begin rebuilding Eastern Europe.

East Germany has found even the Federal Republic to be tightfisted. There has been talk of a Marshall Plan for Eastern Europe, but little action. The 1990 EC budget provides only \$350 million for Eastern Europe. The European Investment Bank has been authorized to grant project credits up to \$1.2 billion.

But the EC is committed to redirect \$30 billion to \$35 billion from the more developed to the less developed regions in the Community by 1993.

Without a significant infusion of public funds into Eastern Europe to develop infrastructure, address ecological disasters and provide incentives for private investment, it is difficult to expect a major redirection of private money away from the Community toward the East bloc.

Changes in Eastern Europe will also affect security relations in the West. Doubts can be raised about the future of NATO in a unified Germany, not any change on security will lead West Germany to want to reassure its EC partners on economic issues. So it should be even more willing to move forward on the 1992 program.

According to the old Gospel song, the River Jordan is deep and wide. But the EC will have to choose. A deeper, more fully integrated Community is more likely than a broader, less integrated one with East European members. It also may ultimately better serve the needs of the newly democratic states of Eastern Europe. These countries have a stake in the completion of an internal market. The markets of Western Europe will be far easier to enter in a period of economic expansion than in a more protectionist environment that will surely prevail if the 1992 program is derailed.

John Goodman is an assistant professor and Laura D'Andrea Tyson is a visiting professor at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration. They contributed this view to the International Herald Tribune.



Gorbachev's New Worry: Trouble With the Army

By Les Aspin

The writer, a Wisconsin Democrat, is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev has reason to worry about the impact of Lithuania on the widening fault lines in the Soviet military. This worry adds to his major concern about the "domino effect" of letting Lithuania have its freedom: It could trigger the rapid disintegration of the Soviet Union and end his rule, and perestroika.

Lithuania's challenge to the Soviet Army is real. The independence movement called for the establishment of a "territorial defense system" and encouraged Lithuanians to join it rather than the hated "occupation army" of the Soviet Union.

President Vyantas Landsbergis formed his own border-patrol units and defended those giving refuge to soldiers who had deserted their Soviet Army units.

So it is not surprising that senior Soviet military officers have expressed hard-line views about the Lithuanian situation. Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, former chief of the general staff and now personal adviser to President Gorbachev, said that the Soviet public would not tolerate Mr. Gorbachev's yielding to the Lithuanian demand for sovereignty.

There was already evidence of a crisis in the Soviet Army. Glasnost has unleashed a torrent of complaints. Senior officers express bitter resentment about press attacks on the military and organized "anti-military activity" by non-Russian independence movements, particularly in the Baltic republics. Top-level officers have insisted that their interests were ignored at the Central Committee plenum in February as their critics belittled the military.

And mid-level officers complain of inadequate housing, food and medical care. General Mikhail Moiseyev, chief of the general staff, has repeatedly voiced concern about the increasing resistance to the semiannual call-up of conscripts and the rising rate of desertion. He noted recently that 6,500 men — about one-half of 1 percent of the total call-up — formally refused national service in 1989. Thousands of young men, largely in the Baltics and Transca-

casia, have burned their draft cards in separatist protests this year.

Desertions are on the rise. General Moiseyev said recently that in the first 10 days of March, 1,188 people deserted from the armed forces, more than half of them from Transcaucasia. More than 500 servicemen reportedly deserted with their weapons during the riots in Baku, Azerbaijan, this year and joined unofficial national armies in Azerbaijan and Armenia.

Conscripts provide almost two-thirds of the armed services' manpower. Fifty-five percent of these conscripts are of non-Russian ethnic origin. The Turkic Muslim population of the Central Asian republics provides 35 to 40 percent of the annual intake of conscripts.

The general staff acknowledges that 250 Lithuanian soldiers have left their units, although press estimates run considerably higher. Letting Lithuanians resist service or desert with impunity could start a chain reaction that could de-

imate the army's manpower base.

William Webster, the director of central intelligence, told the House Armed Services Committee on March 1 that the decline in the Soviet threat to Western Europe is largely irreversible. Although he included such factors as Mr. Gorbachev's unilateral reductions of forces in Eastern Europe, his assessment was based mainly on the political changes that have taken place in the Warsaw Pact.

He said that the collapse of Communist rule in Eastern Europe could not be undone and that the Soviets could no longer count on military support from their former allies.

What he did not address is the institutional crisis of the army. It affects not just the conventional warfare threat in Europe but Moscow's ability to make mischief outside its borders. An army facing possible disintegration is not a reliable instrument for external aggression.

The crisis in the Soviet military exacerbated by Lithuanian and other separatist movements, adds weight to the argument that the changes in Eastern Europe are irreversible.

The New York Times

The Soviet Immigrants Bring Israel Skills, and Hope

By Abraham Rabinovich

JERUSALEM — The thousands of Soviet Jewish families who have recently arrived in Israel were inundated this week with a bewildering profusion of invitations to passover seders by an Israeli public that welcomed them not just as guests but as the heralds of a new era.

Not since the euphoric period after the Six Day War two decades ago has Israel been as upbeat about its future as it is over the anticipated flood of Soviet immigrants. Israeli authorities are expecting 100,000 to arrive this year. As many as one million may arrive in the next few years they say.

An immigration of these proportions will have a profound impact on Israeli society and perhaps on Israeli politics and the peace process as well. "This immigration will make of us a post-industrial society," said Adam Mazor, who teaches town planning at the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, in Haifa.

The proportion of scientists, professionals and technicians among Soviet arrivals is an astonishing 73 percent, twice that of the general population of Israel. Scientists and academics make up 41 percent of workers among the immigrants, four times the level in the broader population.

It is this occupational profile that Mr. Mazor referred to when he spoke of Israel's potential for shifting its productive weight from conventional industries to sectors like telecommunications and computers, which require highly skilled manpower. He was speaking at an emergency conference of planners and architects called to discuss the prospect of mass immigration.

"This immigration isn't a problem," he said, "it's a solution."

If half a million Soviet immigrants do come, the European element among Israel's Jews will, for the first time since the early years of the state, have a greater weight than the Jews who immigrated from Arab countries and who tilt the weight of Israel's cultural life accordingly.

The Soviet Jews are also expected to vote in

greater numbers for the Labor Party, with its more moderate stance on the peace process, than for the hard-line Likud. Most of the newcomers are devoid of nationalist ideology. Less than 1 percent have chosen to settle on the West Bank.

"I didn't know about the Arab situation before I came," said Victor Savitsky, a technical translator who arrived two months ago from Moscow. "I

"The immigration isn't a problem," said one Israeli, "it's a solution."

think Jerusalem should stay Israel's capital, including the Arab part of the city. But about the West Bank, I don't know."

Most of the immigrants would rather have gone to the United States, but Washington last year limited the number of Soviet immigrants permitted. This came as Moscow was opening its gates to Jews wishing to leave. Fearful of rising anti-Semitism and a possible collapse into chaos in the Soviet Union, Jews have begun leaving in unprecedented numbers.

Israel has offered them a welcome haven, though the country has been struggling to get out of a protracted economic recession, which has brought mounting unemployment.

Government stipends permit immigrant families to live in relative comfort for at least a year, presumably time enough to learn Hebrew and find work. The cardinal question is whether enough jobs can be created to provide the newcomers with satisfactory employment. The authorities are looking abroad, particularly to the United States, for assistance in this effort.

The immigrants are generally enthusiastic about

what they have found so far. "Israel seemed to me to be a country in a condition of permanent war with the Arabs," said Mr. Savitsky, 40, who immigrated with his wife and two young daughters. "I thought it had a very hot climate. Actually we knew almost nothing about it."

What he discovered, he said, was a beautiful country with a moderate climate, no visible tension, friendly people, and a profusion of fruits and vegetables he has never seen. But what will decide whether he stays or tries to join his uncle in the United States, he said, is whether he finds work. "I'm willing to change my profession," he said. "But if I haven't found a job in half a year, I'll begin worrying."

Rafael Goldmann, 53, was a senior computer specialist in Murnansk. He sailed several months ago with Soviet fishing fleets, using computers to help predict fish movements. He has been studying Hebrew five hours a day, five days a week, then meeting in the afternoons with computer executives, together with his son, Igor, also a computer programmer. "We've had some promising talks," Mr. Goldmann said. "I'm also thinking of getting financing and starting my own company." But if things don't work out, he will consider leaving.

Although brought to Israel by circumstance more than Zionist sentiment, many of the newcomers soon acquire a positive sense of their own Jewishness that they had not before known.

For Israelis, the wave of immigrants provides an affirmation of faith in Israel, and an incredible psychological boost. The newcomers are a productive and intellectually rich group, who, in sufficient numbers, could change Israeli society for the better. Whether Israel can hold them long enough to take root is a question that will be resolved, one way or the other, in the next few years.

The writer, an Israeli author and journalist, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Afghanistan: An Old Plan Offers New Possibilities

By Diego Cordovez

The writer is foreign minister of Ecuador. As UN mediator, he negotiated the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

NEW YORK — In Geneva, I was repeatedly told by all those who participated in the Afghan negotiations that after the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the Afghans would be allowed to exercise their right of self-determination, that a government acceptable to all segments of Afghan society would emerge and that it would be recognized by the international community. American and Pakistani officials expressed absolute conviction that the key was the Soviet withdrawal and that after it was completed "everything else would fall into place." This has not happened.

It has not happened because the Geneva Accords envisaged not only the withdrawal of Soviet troops but a complete international disengagement to enable the Afghans themselves to sort out their differences. I was asked when the Geneva Accords were concluded to set in motion a process to help achieve a negotiated solution of the internal political conflict. In June 1988, I went to Pakistan and Afghanistan with a proposal.

It contained three main elements: a "cooling off" period; the establishment of a provisional government acceptable to all sides; and the convening of a Loya Jirga, the historically established Afghan decision-making procedure, to bring about the broad-based government the country needs. I had reason to believe that most of the commanders in the field, as well as the

former king, supported my proposal.

After the death of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, it was reported that neither the Afghan parties nor Washington and Moscow particularly liked the proposal. Not so. General Zia showed much interest, but needed time to persuade the Pashtun leaders to accept it. He also wanted to discuss it with the Soviets.

The United States took a wait-and-see attitude. When I discussed the proposal with the Soviets, they told me that President Najib would probably reject it because it was an insult to ask him to step down. He did not reject it, but demanded a firm commitment by Pakistan and the mujahidin that the process would be fully implemented. "I am not going to step down," he said, "on the basis of a plan which the other side subsequently abandons to pursue a military solution." I subsequently returned to the service of my country.

I recount all this only because in recent testimony in the U.S. Congress my proposal was described as a "lost opportunity." I do not believe so. It seems that there is among the Afghans a widening consensus that sooner or later they must hold a Loya Jirga as the only means the new government could have legitimacy.

transition responsibility, from a Rome villa. He must visit the refugees, talk to the people and promote the convening of the Loya Jirga. If he does not, the people will not wait.

The Washington Post

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Substitute Lungs

PARIS — The Herald says in an editorial: At last there is a cure for pulmonary consumption. The new remedy is surgical, not medicinal. A German surgeon has just cured a patient by cutting away the diseased half of his left lung. If the new cure becomes popular, it will soon be followed by the invention of artificial lungs to replace those removed by surgery. A very desirable lung might be made of gold or aluminum, and for persons of moderate means cheap and useful india rubber lungs might be supplied. Intelligent men have long been convinced that man needs to have durable metallic organs substituted for the flimsy affairs hitherto used.

1915: 'Irredentist' Italy

ROME — Prince Bulow, having promised to support the Italian claims which did not include Trieste, sent the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Rome, to Vienna to persuade Emperor

Francis Joseph that concessions were necessary. This mission having failed, Emperor William intervened personally. The Kaiser's proposal was submitted to a Crown Council. Austria-Hungary found Italy's proposals greatly exaggerated. She not only claimed her "Irredentist" provinces, but wanted to dominate the Adriatic. Austria-Hungary refuses to cede any concession because she knows that any concession would mean the beginning of the dismemberment of the Empire.

1940: Dutch Gird for War

AMSTERDAM — With the entire nation in a state of readiness to meet any act of aggression along its frontiers, this city's authorities announced that air-raid sirens will be blown here tomorrow [April 13] as part of passive defense preparations, while the government Press Service issued an announcement from The Hague declaring that "Holland lies in a storm corner of Europe and it is necessary to take precautions."

OPINION

Hypocrisy — and Not Just in Paris

By A. M. Rosenthal

PARIS — Moammar Gadhafi orders the release of hostages kidnapped more than two years ago by one of the hands of terrorist killers that he controls. As advance payment for releasing the hostages, France allows three French-made jet fighter planes to fly off to join Libya's air force.

When the hostages are freed, Paris life embargoes against Libya, and promises more payoffs in the future.

Then Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France has something more to say. He calls the Libyan's act "noble and humanitarian." For these words alone, Mr. Dumas earns for himself and his government a paragraph in history that neither will outlive.

In any free court, the tyrant of Tripoli would be convicted of participation in the kidnapping and imprisonment of the hostages — and of sponsoring other acts of terrorism and murder beyond number. Everywhere, anti-terrorist specialists know that Moammar Gadhafi could have ordered the hostages released almost any day since the kidnapping.

Three hostages were released. The two adult hostages had been picked up in their pleasure boat by terrorists working for Abu Nidal, the killer leader.

ON MY MIND

er who then and since lived under the protection of Libya. A child was born to them, in captivity.

The hostages were held in Libya for at least part of their time in hell. More important, Mr. Gadhafi is the main source of revenue and arms for the Abu Nidal gang, one of the most vicious in the world, if there are gradations among them.

Relatives have paid ransom before. Nazi and Communist nations were paid in money or in imprisoned agents to release some of their victims.

A child in captivity — that is a hard thought to bear. I suppose it is France's business if it wants to pay ransom to

terrorists. France paid it before, to Iran. It is France's business, but only up to a point. By sending arms to Libya, and holding out the promise of more, it adds to the power that makes Libyan terrorism possible. France leaves the list of victims of crime. Instead, it joins the list of abettors of crime.

Perhaps Mr. Dumas and President Francois Mitterrand will think of that the next time they read of Libyan or Libyan-sponsored terrorism. The rest of the world will.

But for those who still struggle against terrorism, for any surviving victims, and all the beloved of those who did not survive, nothing will cut as cruelly as the words of deep political hypocrisy — the glorification of a terrorist king. Noble and humanitarian — Moammar Gadhafi.

Those words are an attempt to give him respectability and absolution. Neither are France's to give.

Mr. Dumas prostitutes words and emotion. What is more important than the meaning of words? Distorting them is a tyrant's daily weapon. For a free government to do so is intellectual treachery.

But Mr. Dumas is not alone. We have been having an epidemic of hypocrisy in the West this past year.

The United States says that top-level visits to the butchers of Beijing, against President Bush's promise to do no such thing, are acts of kindness to their victims, the Chinese people.

Then Washington puts forward the novel thought that reneging on the 50-year-old American promise of support for Lithuanian independence was really for the good of the Lithuanians. Somehow Lithuanians do not see it that way, stiff-necked people.

Britain handcluffs screaming boat people to be shipped back to Vietnam. Other Western nations look away. Everybody then goes to a human rights meeting somewhere.

Western Europe discovers itself smothered in an unexpected stampede toward swift German unification, and anxiously says there is nothing to worry about at all — nothing, you hear?

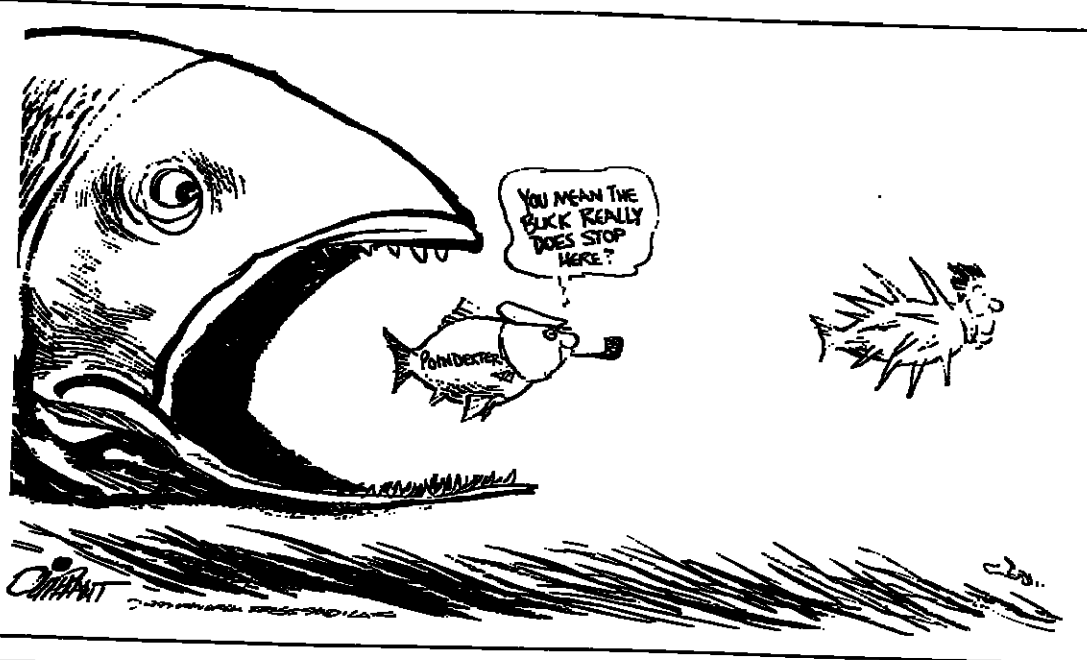
Yes, certainly Mikhail Gorbachev has his share of hypocrisy awards to display. He gives the Soviet press and nationalities tastes of glasnost except when the freedom chips are down. Then, finger-snap, gone is glasnost.

But China, Lithuania, boat refugees, whistling past German unification, kissing kidnappers' boots — all within a year — tell us that we are mired in the hypocrisy business ourselves, never mind Mr. Gorbachev.

Maybe we can find the reason in the level of Western leadership these days: hypocrisy and mediocrity often are born twins. Maybe the answer is in the uncaring faces in our individual mirrors.

Either way, Mr. Dumas and his noble, humanitarian friend make it important to look at what is happening in the capitals of the Western world, and pay attention.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Marooned Americans

On frequent visits to Europe since 1962, I have marveled at being able to get around without a private automobile. I hope Europeans will never allow their truly wonderful transportation system to deteriorate to the point that it has in the United States.

Antrak, the American national railroad system, was created — salvaged, in fact — from a collapsing system of private railroads in 1972. It has struggled valiantly to maintain a good but skeletal service. Each year it has had to wage a battle in Congress to get its minuscule budget approved, and in many years under short-sighted administrations its very survival has been in doubt. Fortunately, it seems to have gained a grudging acceptance and will probably remain as a small but essential feature of American transportation.

A national transportation system depends, to be sure, on a supporting network of regional and local systems. This is the only viable alternative to the almost total reliance on the automobile that has occurred in the United States.

Most Americans are unaware of what they have lost, as they contend with endless smog, traffic jams, highway deaths and expenditures for buying, replacing and insuring their cars. The cost of highways and the paving over of natural areas defies the imagination.

Many small U.S. cities and almost all smaller towns are without any public transit at all. Anyone without a car can't even get to the train or bus station — not that there often is one.

Children too young to drive, and without buses or streetcars, are virtually marooned in their sterile suburbs. For too many, exposure to the outside world is through television rather than the interaction with others that occurs with

travel. No wonder so many of them seem so mindless.

WALTER C. VEIT,
Bremen, West Germany.

Assimilation Beijing's Way

Regarding the report "China Shows Some Success in Assimilating Ethnic Minorities" (March 29):

I was in Xinjiang, or more properly, Turkestan, last year, and I am sympathetic to the plight of millions of Tibetans under the present Chinese rulers, who are incapable of acting peacefully in the face of dissent, or even mere ethnic differences. Reports from Tibet are evidence enough. What the Chinese are indeed bent on is the assimilation, meaning the eradication, of the cultural identity of such people as the Uighurs, the Kazakhs and the Tibetans — and that is far from an exhaustive list.

NICOLAS MORIN,
Paris.

A Right of All Nations

To those who still have misgivings about Germany's reunification, it has to be said clearly that any people's right to self-determination is a basic right, which we can challenge only at our own peril.

In 1945, Denmark could probably have annexed the city of Flensburg, thus integrating the German majority of that city's inhabitants into Denmark. Denmark decided against such an outrage, and ever since we have enjoyed a warm and growing friendship with West Germany.

It may be said that Denmark takes that position because it is such a small country. It is all the more important that the bigger nations declare that the right of self-determination applies to all nations without exception, and that

they are delighted to see the Germans exercise it after so many tragic years of division.

OLE BERNT HENRIKSEN,
Member of Parliament,
Copenhagen.

Transylvania's Hungarians

Regarding the report "Romanians Send Tanks to Quell Transylvania Ethnic Clashes" (March 21):

I am appalled by the latest pogrom of the chauvinistic Romanians against the Hungarian population of Transylvania. The United States is indirectly responsible for these atrocities: American presidents from Nixon to Carter cuddled the Ceausescu regime, which fanned hatred against the Transylvanian Hungarians. The goal of Ceausescu's village destruction scheme was the eradication of Hungarian cultural identity.

Western media must insist that civil rights and cultural identity not be denied to the two-million-plus Hungarians in Transylvania, the largest "minority" living under foreign rule in Europe.

E. Y. GALANTAY,
Lausanne, Switzerland.

A Mouthful From Lucky

I am writing on behalf of my best friend, Lucky, who, having been sent to fetch your issue of March 10, was confronted with the following quote in a front-page report: "Bush the orator seems more and more like a big, clumsy golden retriever." (Bushspeaks: Truncated Sentences, Chic.)

Lucky would like to say, let the person who made that remark try to pick up the International Herald Tribune in his mouth without using his paws.

PAUL NEWMAN,
Cincinnati.

Mom's Way With Trash

By Laura Baione Hayde

ENFIELD, Connecticut — When I was a child I never counted trash cans. The neighbors, however, did. "How do you manage to have little garbage?" my mother was asked. "We eat our garbage," she would reply succinctly.

Today environmentalists call it mother's 1960s tactics recycling. She still

MEANWHILE

calls it common sense. Nothing is wasted in her home.

She cooks fresh foods, so she doesn't need most of the packaging paper at paperboard that make up 41 percent of most households' trash. The vegetables her soups are not dehydrated or stored in cans. Full meals are not frozen in cardboard and plastic containers that weigh as much as the edible contents. T

cardboard my mother accumulates smashed by an efficient, low-energy cop factor — her foot. It is separated from wet, metal and plastic wastes by hand.

Much of her household trash is used. My youngsters' favorite toys at her house are two Quaker Oats boxes that have been made into drums.

If the paper that makes up mom's share of the tons of junk mail American receive is blank on one side, it is used, drawing paper or cut into scrap paper for memos and lists.

Although she was raised in New York City's Hell's Kitchen, it didn't take her long to start putting food wastes from her Connecticut kitchen into work in her yard. She packed coffee grounds around shrubs. Jars filled with water and broken egg shells supplied nourishment to outdoor plants.

The bond of those who conserve an reuse runs deep. My mother and her closest friend once discovered, over coffee, that the two of them shared the same dark secret. Though I wouldn't recommend this energy-saving strategy, neither of these women turned on cellar lights before going down the stairs. Instead, they counted steps.

Mom hasn't been trying to save the planet for 40 years — just her space, her money and her self-respect. More than economic or ecological edicts, she follows a basic ethic: You don't need what you can't have; you don't waste what you may need.

If only my mother's neighbors followed her simple measures of care, consumption, creative reuse and recycling, the trash collection on her street could easily be cut in half. That would mean 4,000 fewer garbage cans of waste sent to the local landfill a year through the efforts of just 40 families. Think of what would happen if everyone followed her example.

Ms. Hayde, a free-lance writer, contributed this to The Hartford Courant.

NEW 33. A NEW DIMENSION IN SPORTY DRIVING.



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sponded quickly enough to this sit- provocation occurred. When the the traditionally Arab sections of

CUBA: Castro, Last Latin Holdout, Moves to Stifle Any Internal Dissent

(Continued from Page 1)

mocratization of Latin America" and also contributed to Mr. Castro's crackdown.

According to the spokesman, Cubans have always seen themselves as the "people's state," and "they see a plebiscite in Chile," he said. "In Argentina, the generals are out of power. And finally the elections in Nicaragua, which were a tremendous setback."

"Castro's seeing these things happen, and he's decided not to make any risks."

A researcher on Cuba for the human-rights organization Americas Watch, Mary Jane Canego, said at least 29 Cubans who were human-rights monitors were now in prison. The Cuban human-rights campaigners say dozens more have been detained and released this year. They add that Cubans held at least 200 political prisoners, despite the releases in recent years.

In March, about 200 people, including uniformed members of the Interior Ministry, gathered in front of the house of Sebastian Aroca, a leader of the Committee for Human Rights, where they shouted, "Down with the worms!"

After a brief decision by mobs has been taken, Sebastian Aroca's brother Gustavo, the general secretary of the Committee for Human Rights,

"What they're doing is very effective," an intellectual said. "No one can talk. No one can meet. Any form of protest is brutally suppressed."

The army under Raul Castro, the Cuban leader's brother, has expanded its influence. For the first time, top officers are in charge of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, a neighborhood organizational tool, and of the Transportation Ministry.

An indication of the harsher human-rights climate and of the island's worsening economy is that a year ago, about 100 Cubans are fleeing to Florida.

Last year, 398 Cubans reached Florida, four times more than in 1988, according to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. In 1990, more than 100 have fled to the United States.

Diplomats and the human-rights campaigners say conditions in Cuba started getting worse when the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva voted on March 5 to approve a U.S.-sponsored resolution calling for continued scrutiny of human rights on the island.

Cuba promised to ignore the resolution.

A week later, eight members of the Pro-Human Rights Party were arrested. This week they were formally charged with belonging to a "counterrevolutionary organization," which was trying to change the government and constitution and acting on behalf of the United States.

Reversers

BERLIN — Following are excerpts from a statement by the East German parliament, the Volkskammer, on Thursday:

We, the first freely elected legislators of East Germany, admit our responsibility as Germans in East Germany for their history and their future and declare unanimously before the world:

Immense suffering was inflicted on the peoples of the world by Germans during the time of National Socialism, Nationalism and racial madness led to genocide, particularly of the Jews in all European countries, of the people of the Soviet Union, the Polish people and the Gypsy people.

Parliament admits joint responsibility on behalf of the people for the humiliation, expulsion and murder of Jewish women, men and children. We feel sad and ashamed and acknowledge this burden of German history.

We ask the Jews of the world to forgive us. We ask the people of Israel to forgive us for the horrors and possibility of official East German policies toward Israel and for the persecution and degradation of Jewish citizens also after 1945 in our country.

We declare our willingness to contribute, as much as possible, to the healing of mental and physical sufferings of survivors and to provide just compensation for material losses.

We support giving persecuted Jews asylum in East Germany.

We wish to integrate Germany in a pan-European security system in such a way that our people are guaranteed peace and security.

We are aware that the changes in our country would not have been possible without new thinking and *perestroika*, or restructuring, in the Soviet Union.

The East German Volkskammer acknowledges that East Germany shares guilt for the crushing of the "Prague Spring" of 1968 by Warsaw Pact troops.

Because of angst and faintheartedness, we failed to hinder this violation of international law.

The parliament of East Germany asks the

justice done.

The East German people, through this peaceful revolution in the autumn of 1989, removed the dividing effects of the inhuman inter-German border.

Now the two parts of Germany should go together and promote the creation of a pan-European peace order within the framework of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

We declare solemnly once more our unequivocal recognition of the German borders with neighboring states that resulted from World War II.

The Polish people in particular should know that their right to live within safe borders will not be questioned by territorial claims from us, Germans, either now or in the future.

We confirm the inviolability of the Oder-Neisse border with the Republic of Poland as a foundation for the peaceful coexistence of our peoples in a common European house.

This should be confirmed by treaty by a future pan-German parliament.

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

a line between the past and the future, even though the memories are very strong at the bottom of his heart."

But the parliament speaker, Dov Shilansky, a survivor of the Dachau death camp, said he would never grant forgiveness. "I, who have been there and have seen with my own eyes what happened there, say, that even in a thousand years, the shame of Germany will not be erased," Mr. Shilansky said.

East Germany's hard-line Communist rulers, whose 40-year-rule was ended last fall in a popular

the road to democracy, freedom and the rule of law," Mr. de Maiziere, 50, said after his election during the televised session.

The cabinet, including Mr. de Maiziere, has 11 Christian Democratic ministers, 7 from the Social Democratic Party, 2 from the rightist German Social Union, 3 liberals and a minister from the small Democratic Awakening party. That member is a pacifist Protestant minister, Rainer Eppelmann, who holds the disarmament and defense portfolio.

Another cleric, the acting Social Democratic Party leader, Markus Meckel, became foreign minister,

Gerhard Pohl, was confirmed as finance minister.

Mr. De Maiziere's cabinet agreed that the main task before the new government would be to negotiate East Germany's demise in a united Germany.

"Our aim is the state unity of Germany in a united Europe," said Mr. de Maiziere, a lawyer and former mission, who shyly rose from his seat to acknowledge the applause of his supporters.

The former Prime Minister, Hans Modrow, was one of the first to congratulate Mr. de Maiziere. The coalition accord calls for a

aid to the disadvantaged," it says that East Germans should be granted a place to live and that their increases should be linked to wages.

The accord on terms of reunification calls for a conversion of East German marks for Deutsche marks at a 1-to-1 rate when the two nations merge their currencies.

The West German central bank has proposed a 2-to-1 rate for all but small savings accounts.

Thousands of East German farmers demonstrated outside the parliament on Thursday, demanding a 1-to-1 exchange rate and protection against goods being

THE 1940 Census and the School, U.S. Census Bureau

was welcomed by Michael Sufio, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official who headed a delegation that earlier this year held two rounds of preliminary talks with East Germany's Communist-led transition government on establishing diplomatic ties.

"It's a very positive text," Mr. Shilo said. "It may be overdue, but it is nonetheless welcome."

He said the declaration appeared to meet Israel's two conditions for establishing ties — East Germany's acceptance of moral responsibility for the Holocaust.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

Alghams Foes Soviet Soldier

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A Soviet soldier held by Afghan rebels for nearly four years, Alexei R. Eshonov, has been handed over to Soviet diplomats, the Bakhtar news agency reported.

(Continued from Page 1)

warhead containing chemical or biological agents or to put a nuclear warhead into space.

The Iraqi capital, Baghdad, is about 890 kilometers (550 miles) from Tel Aviv and just over 650 kilometers from Tehran, distances that are far greater than the range of any conventional artillery piece.

Germany's 420mm Big Berthas, for example, reached less than 15 kilometers, while its most famous long-range gun, the 220mm so-called "Kaiser Wilhelm Geschütz," hit Paris in 1918 from a distance of 125 kilometers. The Iraqi gun would be the largest since the 1,300-ton cannons the Germans used to target Sevastopol in 1942. They could hurl an eight-ton shell nearly 50 kilometers.

In the 1960s, a Canadian-born scientist working for the U.S. Department of Defense, Gerald V. Bull, fired an 85-kilogram (185-pound) projectile to a record alti-

tude of nearly 180 kilometers using a gun with two 419mm barrels.

The so-called High Altitude Research Project was abandoned and Mr. Bull later went to prison for selling arms and technology to South Africa. He was murdered in Brussels on March 22 in what police said was an apparent contract killing with a silenced pistol.

His son, Michael Bull, later confirmed that Mr. Bull, 62, had been helping Iraq perfect its long-range conventional artillery.

■ **Hussein Meets Senators**

Mr. Hussein told a U.S. Senate delegation that Iraq was prepared to dismantle its weapons of mass destruction if Israel would do the same, the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, said Thursday, Reuters reported.

A delegation headed by the leader of the Senate Republicans, Bob Dole of Kansas, met Thursday with Mr. Hussein in northern Iraq.

West German constitutional provision that permits direct incorporation of East German territory into West Germany.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

Soviet Foreign Minister Puts Off Visit to Japan

Agence France Press

TOKYO — Edward A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, has postponed a planned spring visit to Tokyo until December because of his busy schedule, the Soviet ambassador to Japan, Nikolai N. Solov'yev, said.

Japanese and Soviet officials agreed in September that Mr. Shevardnadze would visit Japan this spring and that the Japanese foreign minister, Taro Nakayama, would go to Moscow in December to plan for a visit to Japan by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev next year.

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Readers

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A Soviet soldier held by Afghan rebels for nearly four years, Alexei R. Echonov, has been handed over to Soviet diplomats, the Bakhtar news agency reported.

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WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

- Satirists and Censors
- Polyphonic Pop
- On Stage in Paris

Wagner in New Setting: Opera Comic Books

Illustrating the 'Granddaddy of Fantasy'

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — "GRONNK" cries Alberich the toad as Wotan steps on him. "AROOOOOOOOO" echoes Hunding's horn as he pursues Siegmund and Sieglide with murderous intent. "HARRARG" howls Fafner the dragon during his fight with Siegfried. "KTHOM" goes his mighty claw as it slams into the ground.

One will not find such language at a staged performance of Richard Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," even one with superlatives. One certainly won't find it at the Metropolitan Opera's traditional "Ring," now playing at Lincoln Center.

But that is exactly what readers encounter in DC Comics' account of Wagner's "Siegfried," the latest installment in its comic-book version of "The Ring."

And this surprisingly faithful fantasy-superhero version of the operas by Roy Thomas and Gil Kane turns out to be merely the most recent of the flourishing subculture of opera comic books. There are several other titles already available, and a competing comics "Ring" is due in a couple of years.

Comics now attract not only children but also adults with a special interest in the superhero, fantasy and sword-and-sorcery aspects of the genre. DC Comics and Marvel Comics, both based in New York, are the largest American comics companies.

Kane is one of the world's best-known comic artists, the man who almost defined the shiny high-tech, extravagantly fanciful, heavily muscled superhero look. He is also an enthusiast for the whole range of Norse legends and Nibelungen sagas, which served as Wagner's own inspiration.

He brought Thomas in as the writer for his Nibelungen idea, and it was Thomas who focused their efforts on Wagner.

Thomas is another heavyweight in the comics world, the former editor in chief at Marvel and the man responsible for creating the comic book hero Conan the Barbarian.

Thomas and Kane began their version earlier in

the legends than Wagner did, with an illustrated recounting of Norse genesis legends.

But starting with Wagner's own beginning of the tale, at the "Rhinegold" Prelude, this comics version treats his operatic texts with faithfulness and intelligent care.

Naturally, long Wagnerian narrations are compressed in favor of more pictorially engaging scenes, although they aren't excised altogether.

As Andrew Helfer, the senior editor at DC Comics, points out, recapitulation is also a part of comic-book methodology.

Sometimes things get a little salacious or violent — "suggested for mature readers" is the warning on the covers — what with taunting, naked Rhine Maidens and blood streaming from wounds. But all that sex and bloodshed is explicit in Wagner's libretto.

And this comics version, with its flying horses and sudden transformations, is more faithful to the composer's vision than a genteel, gravity-bound stage production could ever be.

The competing comic-book "Ring" will be the next project of the comics artist who has most actively involved himself with opera, P. Craig Russell. This Cleveland artist concentrates on serious, even esoteric operas and publishes his work — to which he appends opus numbers — through Eclipse Books (formerly Eclipse Comics) in Forestville, California, north of San Francisco.

Among other items, Eclipse has issued a comic-book history of the Central Intelligence Agency and a series of trading cards on such themes as "The Kennedy Assassination," "Friendly Dictators" and "The Iran-Contra Scandal."

Russell got involved in opera comics after he included two songs of Gustav Mahler in a fantasy comic called "Night Music" in 1984.

His versions of "Das Trunkelied vom Jammern der Erde" and "Ich Bin der Welt Abhanden Gekommen" are more airy and fantastical than the blunter Gil Kane style of the DC "Ring."

Since then, Russell has produced comic versions of two Maurice Maeterlinck librettos, Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" and Dukas's "Ariane et Barbebleue," along with the Oscar Wilde-Richard Strauss "Salome," part of Wagner's "The Ring."

Continued on page 8



The cover and a page from the DC Comics version of the Richard Wagner epic 'Der Ring des Nibelungen.' A competing comic-book depiction of the 'Ring' by a Cleveland artist is in progress.



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Reviving Leopold Godowsky and a Lost World of Pianism

by Michael Field

TODAY'S reevaluation of the taste of a century ago, most noticeable in the visual arts, is extending to music. With the 12-tone method now understood as less a revolution than a winding up, offering narrower vistas of "new music" than its inventor, Arnold Schoenberg, had foreseen, taste has expanded backward to embrace much music long forgotten or ignored in the prevailing atmosphere of "modernity."

Now two young Frenchmen, Jean-Louis Perrot and Bruno Saint-Germain, creators of a new compact-disc label called Dante (an evocation of Liszt's musical reflections on the poet), have revived works by Leopold Godowsky, the Polish-born American pianist and composer, from a limbo they and a band of enthusiasts consider undervalued.

Godowsky, born in 1870 in Sozyl, near Vilnius in what was then part of Russia, was by all accounts one of the greatest pianists of his day; not a flamboyant virtuoso, but according to the critic James Gibbons Huneker "the supreme master of the nuance."

In 1887, Godowsky played for Queen Victoria at her Jubilee before an audience of royalty including the future Kaiser Wilhelm II and the princes who would

become Edward VII and George V. Though only 17, he refused to start until the princes' obstreperous dogs had been ejected.

But what of his compositions, some 200 original works and transcriptions for the piano? At the height of his fame he wondered, despondently, if their worth would one day be recognized. Suddenly he is being given a belated second chance to become more than a memory. Some of his own recordings have been reissued, there are "Godowsky societies," and last year Jeremy Nicholas, a British actor and musician, published a well-researched biography, "Godowsky, the Pianist's Pianist," prefaced by Jorge Bolet. Recalling Godowsky's international fame, his Cuban-American pupil admits that Godowsky is today "mostly ignored by those 'purists' who believe that arrangements, transcriptions, and other uses of a composer's material become a travesty which they will not condone."

"He developed polyrhythmic and polymelodic possibilities of the piano to a degree that no other composer had achieved," Bolet writes. "By so doing he became the last of the lineage of innovators for the piano: Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt and Rachmaninoff."

High praise. Yet, despite his meteoric rise from child prodigy to much-applauded performer and teacher (he introduced the master class), Godowsky never became a



Godowsky in his New York apartment.

world star comparable with Josef Hofmann or Rachmaninoff. In an obituary editorial in 1938, The New York Times praised him for his contribution to piano technique and composition and said that fame as a pianist had been "unjustly denied him; his style was too perfect, too sensitive, perhaps too cool and unostentatious in its values to win the approval of the crowd." Friends agreed that he did his finest playing at home and became shy before bigger audiences.

Diminutive, gregarious and good-natured despite his caustic wit, "Poppy," as he was known to intimates, nevertheless had a dazzling career. At the outset he was befriended by senior musicians, like Joachim and Moszkowski and Saint-Saëns (who wanted to adopt him), and introduced to the musical Paris of the 1890s.

For nearly 40 years Godowsky was a major figure on the world's concert platforms. He held senior teaching posts in Chicago and Vi-

enna. Among the many friends collected in his constant travels and changes of residence were Fritz Kreisler, Josef Hofmann, Mischa Elman (both of whom played at his funeral), the Venezuelan-born pianist Teresa Carreño, the legendary Vladimir de Pachman, Charlie Chaplin and Albert Einstein.

Dante's direct digital recordings are by Geoffrey Douglas Madge, on a 1926 Steinway "D." An Australian who has specialized in works of almost unplayable difficulty, Madge has recreated the sound of a not so distant yet vanished age, using Godowsky's prescribed fingering and his technique of "relaxed weight," so different from the crisp rigidity of later playing.

Will it be to the taste of listeners today or no more than a remembrance of lost chords and arpeggios? Perrot and Saint-Germain say that the CDs are selling well in Paris, where Le Monde de la Musique gave them its top recommendation in January, and distribution has apparently begun well in the United States.

Godowsky is listed in the encyclopedia but sometimes given short shrift. The Concise Grove dismisses him with the observation that his reputation as a Chopin interpreter "was not enhanced by a series of elaborate Studies on the Eroses." The 10-line entry ends with the remark that his con-

cert career ended in 1930, almost implying a causal link. Actually Godowsky, who had lost his considerable fortune in the Wall Street crash, was prevented from completing a recording of Chopin's works in London by a stroke that left him partly paralyzed. He died eight years later of cancer.

Madge has made the first recording ever of Godowsky's "53 Studies After Chopin" and of his Grand Sonata of 1911, played only once before in public — by the composer in Berlin in 1911. Huneker was there and dubbed Godowsky "a pianist for pianists," praised the sonata and recommended its adoption into the repertoire. In five movements, lasting well over an hour, it is written in an eclectic, unabashedly derivative style, reminiscent of Brahms, Chopin and Liszt, with a dash of Scriabin. Yet its melancholy romanticism has a personality of its own.

AFTER his disappearance from the concert world, Godowsky's works, mostly of exorbitating technical difficulty, fell into a black hole, buried by time and vagaries of musical taste. His innovations were not harmonic. He was a reactionary. Berg's "Wozzeck" he thought "a crime upon civilization" and he found Shostakovich "unbearably ugly and meaningless." His originality

Continued on page 8

CRITICS' CHOICE

GENEVA

Goya's Engravings and Obsession

■ For a scant fortnight, Goya's engravings, 218 in all, from the Caprichos to the Disparates, will be shown before and during Geneva's Book Fair at Palexpo. The works reveal the artist's personal observations and obsessions, nightmarish musings with the horrors of war and superstition, insights on life, love and death in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and a particular joy in bullfighting. Large photographic blowups allow the visitor to pore over the most intricate details. The engravings are on loan from Madrid's Juan March Foundation from April 21 to May 6. (Mavis Guinard)

LYON

Poulenc's 'Carmélites'

■ "Dialogues des Carmélites," Francis Poulenc's opera based on the play by Georges Bernanos, will be given a new production by the Opéra de Lyon, beginning April 21, at the Auditorium Maurice Ravel. Catherine Duboscq plays the role of Blanche de la Force, with Rita Gori and Jocelyne Taillon alternating in the role of the Mère Marie and Gregory Reinhardt as the Marquis de la Force. Kent Nagano conducts, and the staging is by the team of Patrice Chéreau and Moshe Leiser, with sets and costumes by Christian Ritz and Etienne Couleau. Other performances are scheduled for April 23, 25, 27 and 29 in Lyon, and May 3 in Grenoble. Other events scheduled in Lyon relating to this production include a concert of the sacred music of Poulenc and others, a round table on the background of the work, and a showing of the film "Le Dialogue des Carmélites."

LAUSANNE

Sophie Taeuber Retrospective

■ Sophie Taeuber (1889-1943) was a Zurich artist and teacher of textile art who, as early as 1915, before she even met Jean Arp, was turning out studied geometrical abstract watercolors and embroideries. The couple would later team up on collages and decorating projects. After joining the Zurich Dadaist movement, then the French group Abstraction-Création, she became an editor of Revue Plastique. This retrospective of her abstract works, marionettes, playful but controlled line drawings, now scattered through various European museums, was set up to commemorate her 100th anniversary by the city of Paris's Museum of Modern Art and will be shown in Lausanne's Museum of Fine Arts until May 13. (Mavis Guinard)

BASEL

Reconstructing 'The Dance of Death'

■ Working from 19 surviving fragments and graphic reproductions of a famous series of 40 medieval paintings from a 15th-century cemetery wall that was torn down in 1805, the 46-year-old Viennese artist Herwig Zens has reconstructed "The Dance of Death," a medieval morality play in paint and stone in what he calls a "modern acrylic paraphrase." Swirling with motion against deep blue backgrounds, the 40 large canvas panels comprising Zens's "Basler Totentanz" will be exhibited in Basel's Historical Museum in the Barfüsser-Kirche from April 20 to June 18, after which the complete epic will be permanently installed on the 14th century church ceiling. From June 13 to July 7, a more scholarly exhibition of documents, texts and art relating to the 1440 Totentanz — long erroneously attributed to Hans Holbein the Younger (1497-1543) — will be held in Sts. Peter and Paul church in nearby Weil-am-Rhein. (Alan Levy)

MONTE CARLO

Handel Revival for a Musical Spring

■ Monte Carlo's Printemps des Arts, which runs from April 13 to May 10, includes the first modern performance of Handel's "Flavio" (May 4 and 6), conducted by René Jacobs and staged by Christian Ganschauer; concerts by the Czech Philharmonic under Václav Neumann and the Monte Carlo Philharmonic under Lawrence Foster; programs by the Monte Carlo Ballet; recitals by Teresa Berganza, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Barbara Hendricks; and chamber music concerts by the King's Consort and James Bowman, the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra with pianist Radu Lupu, the Vienna Chamber Orchestra under Philippe Entremont, the Hagen Quartet, and the Concerto Köln with René Jacobs. A festival of musical films is also on the agenda.

East Europe Folk Troupes: An Out-of-Focus Future

by Anna Kisselgoff

THE Hungarian State Folk Ensemble is not your everyday folk-dance troupe from Eastern Europe, it is one of the best — an impression that was more than confirmed on its recently concluded U.S. tour.

The question now is whether this company and its counterparts in Romania, Poland and Bulgaria will continue to exist as before — or exist at all — if new governments there reduce or eliminate the subsidies such folk ensembles have enjoyed for more than 40 years.

This is not a prospect an artistic director in this field can face with equanimity, and Sándor Timár of the Hungarian State Folk Ensemble is no exception. As the new non-Communist governments in Eastern Europe move toward a free market, it is obvious they will ask their cultural organizations to rely less on subsidy and more on self-support.

More than other performing-arts groups, the professional folk companies from Eastern Europe are emblematic of a national spirit. They have often been used by their governments as a cultural export, either for propaganda or simply to earn hard currency. But they also embody a link with their own people; to destroy them through the market mechanisms that threaten so many performing-arts groups in the West is to eliminate national institutions.

The Hungarian State Folk Ensemble, in particular, has a special character. Behind the crackling vitality of its dancers' heel-clicking male bravado and rushing sweep of feminine exuberance lies an

unusual fusion of high culture and popular traditions.

A marriage of art and folk material is basic to any theatricalized folk troupe today, but the Hungarian company diverges from the customary formula. Igor Moiseyev's National Dance Ensemble from the Soviet Union has implicitly been the model for most professional folk companies. The Hungarian troupe has a look all its own, and it is one that conceals the ballet training that the Moiseyev openly exposes or fuses with folk patterns or steps.

A brief visit backstage with Timár and the ensemble's general director, Sándor Serfőző, before the Lehman concert offered some insights. The Hungarian dancers were engaged in a general warm-up that looked more calisthenic than balletic, but nonetheless more than 50 percent of the dancers studied at the main ballet school that is part of the opera house in Budapest.

This State Ballet School, Timár said, has four divisions: ballet, modern dance, folklore and jazz (taught usually by guests). Timár, who founded the folk department, insists that its graduates take ballet.

On stage, however, the balletic base is not visible, and it is possible to imagine real folk as well as polished professionals doing these knee-twisting, whirling, clapping and stomping dances. The point is not that Timár, as choreographer, has de-theatricalized the folk material but that he has preserved the essence of these Hungarian dances in his own way.

Asked to compare his approach to that of the Soviet folk companies, he quipped, "They finished

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The Hungarian State Folk Ensemble in full swirl.

Naked City': Bossa Twang Rock à la Zorn

by Jon Pareles

LIKE a car radio stuck on scan mode, John Zorn's "Naked City" (Elektra/Nonesuch) skips ceaselessly from style to style. Country twang, noise, arena rock, New Orleans R&B, reggae, funk, hard-core rock, bossa nova, Zorn's sentimental favorite, easy organ-combo themes of de-

played (the game or piece) and how.

At first, the improvisers avoided allusions to most pre-existing styles, though Zorn acknowledges debts to such 20th-century composers as Maurice Kagel and Edgar Varese. The music creaked and spluttered and quacked — with Zorn on duck calls as well as his usual alto saxophone — as pure sound effect, rejecting narrative and defying the past. The music demanded concentration from player and listener, but repeatedly shattered whatever structures it suggested.

Gradually, however, Zorn began allowing hints of the recognizable to creep in. "Coburn," one of his last game compositions (released in 1987 on Hat Hut, a Swiss label), has bits recalling Cecil Taylor's free-jazz piano, Japanese pop and a Murak arrangement of "The Sound of Music."

He acknowledged his fascination with soundtrack composers like Carl Stallone, who wrote the collision-happy music for Warner Brothers cartoons, and Morricone, the composer of themes for everything from "The Good, the Bad and the Ugly" to "The Untouchables"; soundtracks, like Zorn's pieces, are often just one evocative bit after another.

THE Naked City band, currently touring Europe, is an alliance of leading improvisers that includes Bill Frisell on guitar, Wayne Horvitz on keyboards, Fred Frith on bass and Joey Baron on drums. The conventional quartet lineup — no harp or Japanese shamisen or violin or trombone, instruments Zorn has used elsewhere — adapts to most kinds of American popular music, and the music shows off the band's flexibility.

Horvitz's New Orleans-style piano in "Latin Quarter" has the true Crescent City panache; Frisell captures the impact of punk rock and the click of reggae rhythm guitar in "Graveyard Shift."

The album is programmed symmetrically. At beginning and end are nine more or less song-length pieces, interspersing soundtrack themes and Zorn's compositions.



The improvisers of the Naked City band: A panoply of parodies.

Those bracket eight selections — top length, 38 seconds — that are more like Zorn's old improvisatory segments, little salvos of bashing, shouting (by the guest singer Yamatsuka Eye) and early sustained chords from guitar or keyboard.

On one level, "Naked City" is an exercise in parody and ensemble precision, making Zorn the heir to Spike Jones and Frank Zappa (another Varese fan).

Getting all the styles right, adding calibrated hints of dissonance and drilling the group to switch styles in a split-second demand skill and hard work. The album is also an index to a certain kind of hipness — country and hard-core, yes; "quiet storm" ballads, no.

But the results are ultimately arbitrary, a demonstration of pure facility that is good for a giggle on the first few playings, but that soon loses its kick — like "N.Y. Flat Top Box," an oncamp coun-

try number interrupted by jokey jazz and noise.

The panoply of parodies can also imply something Zorn may not intend — that all the homegrown styles he draws on are just a deck of cards to be shuffled and reshuffled at will by a more sophisticated structural intelligence. It's the attitude taken toward American music by generations of European and Europeanized classical composers who set out to "elevate" folk styles into art music, in the process robbing them of their swing and local flavor.

ZORN doesn't want to do that; his parodies are affectionate and meticulous. And his immersion in soundtracks has reminded him of something his older, anti-allusive compositions didn't have — the power to evoke a specific time and place, using the music history and audio geography we've all absorbed.

Zorn wants to use that power to evoke a present that is choppy and unpredictable, but not amnesiac; there are still memories, and hopes, of pleasure and romance. But in "Naked City," unforeseen intrusions and violence are an ever-present threat. It might just be a sudden derailment of a familiar-seeming tune; it might be the shock of an alto saxophone, the collapse of a rhythm, an incomprehensible shout heard above the general din.

The detective films whose music Zorn loves found a naive veneer for a crumbling social order. Zorn has the musical skill to be just as slick, but most of the time he's not willing to smooth things over. And if the genre and jolts and shrieks sound like audio slapstick, it may just be a measure of the ever-accelerating violence outside.

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Reviving Godowsky

Continued from page 7

lies in a polyphony of unbelievable physical complexity, exploiting the piano to the utmost.

Godowsky insisted that his music was not difficult to play, though he admitted that "some passages might be difficult to read. I have small hands and write pianistic music, adapted to the hands." But a glance at the Studies, the Sonata, or the "Walzermasken" of 1912 (promised as a forthcoming Dante volume) is enough to show that only an exceptional pianist is able to play them well enough to display their quality.

MADGE, who says that Godowsky pointed out a new direction in piano playing, is convinced that today's "clean" playing lacks daring and fantasy when contrasted with the "physical" approach of Godowsky or de Pachman. He certainly provides a unique opportunity for lovers of the piano to decide for themselves.

Dichards of "purity" will ask why Chopin should not be left "untinkered," as The New York Times wrote in 1914.

Some are adapted for the left hand alone, some are free transcriptions, some combine one study with another, some imitate the character of another study, some are variations, some more drastic metamorphoses in which the character, design and rhythm of the text are changed within a much modified harmonic outline.

The technically minded will doubtless delight in the intricacies. It is no more necessary to understand them than it is to follow all of the voices of a fugue or the patterns of sonata form to enjoy Bach or Mozart.



Caricature of Godowsky and violinist Eugene Ysaÿe.

But is it really sacrilege? Godowsky knew 17 different editions of the Chopin études by heart. Chopin himself made several versions. Working out improved versions, Godowsky found that the left hand adapted itself more easily to some studies and rewrote them for it. Gradually the experiments in pianistic sound and color grew in complexity. But he said he was "hostile to any alterations performed on a masterpiece when I am interpreting it in its original form. I am prepared to condemn any artist who takes liberties with the work of Chopin or any other great composer. Chopin's studies remain as they were before the publication of any

arrangement. Many artists say that after they have studied my version carefully, they discover many hidden beauties in the original studies."

The attraction of these extraordinary metamorphoses is undeniable and increases with familiarity. Perhaps because, for all their daring, they are a byway of praise to Chopin bequeathed by one of his greatest interpreters.

Michael Field, former Paris bureau chief of the Daily Telegraph of London, studied composition and writes occasionally on musical subjects.

Wagner in Comics

Continued from page 7

ner's "Parsifal" and a soon-to-be issued, 134-page, three-volume version of Mozart's "Magic Flute."

Catherine "Cat" Yronwode, editor in chief of Eclipse, says these are called "graphic novels" rather than mere comics.

Eclipse has published them in special, cloth-bound, signed collectors' editions as well as in conventional soft-cover form, and plans to release all of them in a single volume called "Operas." The fourth and last installment of the DC "Ring," "The Twilight of the Gods," is due in a few weeks.

For now, the comics, which cost \$4.95 each, are available only in specialty stores. (The gift shop at the Metropolitan Opera has never heard of them.)

Heller says the entire Thomas-Kane "Ring" will probably be reissued in a single volume and made more widely available.

While he could provide no sales figures for the "Ring" comics, Heller said they are selling "very well for DC."

He added that the intended readers were neither children nor students, as in the venerable Classics Illustrated 48-page versions of well-known novels, which are ru-

mored to be sometimes read by students in lieu of the novels themselves.

Instead, citing Wagner as "the granddaddy of fantasy," Heller said the composer's works appealed to comics artists as fertile opportunities for rich illustrations and gripping fantasy narratives.

Although the DC "Ring" is not intended to lure readers into opera, no one objects to that progression. "That was not our motivation," Heller said. "We saw the potential of taking a classic source and making it exciting in a contemporary sense."

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

<p>VIENNA</p> <p>Museum of Applied Arts (tel: 711.35). To June 4: "Japanisme in Vienna, 1870 to 1930." Illustrates the Japanese influence on Viennese art in 400 exhibits — glass, ceramics, furniture, paintings and prints, and includes works by Klimt, Schiele, Moser, Josef Hoffman, Hans Makart.</p> <p>ENGLAND</p> <p>London</p> <p>Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To Apr. 16: Scottish Art Since 1900, includes 250 paintings, prints, drawings and sculpture by 60 artists.</p> <p>British Museum (tel: 580.17.88). To Sept. 2: "Fake? The Art of Deception," the art of the imitation masterpiece illustrated in 600 exhibits.</p> <p>To Apr. 22: "The World of Angels," Celtic brooches, chalices, dishes and other metalwork of the 6th to 9th centuries A.D.</p> <p>Hayward Gallery (tel: 261.01.27). To May 6: "In Our Time: The World as Seen By Magnum Photographers," photojournalism of the past 50 years illustrated by nearly 300 black and white and color prints.</p> <p>Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). To Apr. 22: Wright of Derby; 120 paintings, 24 drawings and 24 prints by the 18th-century English artist.</p> <p>FRANCE</p> <p>Aries</p> <p>Espace van Gogh (tel: 90.96.29.35). To June 5: Goya, Toros y Toreros. Goya's studies of the bullfight in 60 paintings, prints and drawings.</p> <p>Paris</p> <p>Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Apr. 30: Filonov: 50 paintings and 100 drawings by one of the leading artists of the Russian avant garde, Pavel Filonov (1883-1941).</p> <p>Château de Bagatelle (tel: 45.01.20.10). To Aug. 15: Furniture, paintings and decorative art are among 250 exhibits of Biedermeier-era Vienna, 1815-1848, on loan from Viennese museums.</p> <p>Grand Palais (tel: 42.88.54.00). To July 30: "Le Colombar Art of Mexico," clay and stone sculptures, metals, pottery and semi-precious stones are included in 126 exhibits on view. To May 14: More than 300 pieces from 18th century Turkey and the reign of Suleyman the Magnificent, including arms and armor, ceramics, kaffans, jewelry, calligraphy and illuminated books loaned by the Topkapı Palace in Istanbul, the Louvre and other major collections.</p> <p>Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.80.38.26). To Apr. 23: European landscape drawing from the 16th to 18th century, represented by 172 drawings from the Louvre's collection.</p> <p>Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 47.23.61.27). To June 17: A retrospective of the paintings of Kees van Dongen (1877-1968) displays 130 works.</p> <p>WEST GERMANY</p> <p>Berlin</p> <p>Akademie der Kunst (tel: 882.30.51). To Apr. 22: Raymond Loewy (1893-1986): over 300 works chart the career of a pioneer of American industrial design.</p> <p>Cologne</p> <p>Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.75). To July 1: "Landscape in Light," 170 works by European and American impressionist artists, 1860-1910.</p> <p>Hamburg</p> <p>Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.86.26.12). April 13-May 27: Paul Klee</p>	<p>(1879-1940): "50 works from 50 years."</p> <p>Hildesheim</p> <p>Rosmer and Pelizaeus Museum (tel: 41.58.78). To July 15: "Chinese Art Treasures from Museums in the G.D.R.," includes works from 15 East German collections and museums.</p> <p>Munich</p> <p>Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51). To May 6: Bernhard Heisterkamp: retrospective of the Leipzig-based painter's work from the 1950s to the present.</p> <p>ITALY</p> <p>Bologna</p> <p>Cassa di Risparmio, Ortole, San Giorgio. (tel: 33.01.11). To June 24: "Masterworks from the National Gallery in Prague." On view are about 100 works; represented are Corot, Courbet, Manet, Degas, Cezanne, Monet, Gauguin, Boudouille, Seurat, Munch, Kupka, Klimt.</p> <p>Padua</p> <p>Palazzo della Ragione (tel: 82.05.00.8). To May 31: An exhibition of 65 paintings, 35 drawings and 30 engravings as well as decorative works by Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640).</p> <p>Rome</p> <p>Braccio di Carlo Magno (tel: 688.33.33). To July 10: "Michelangelo and the Statue Chapel," technique, conservation and myth," includes a full-size replica of a section of the Chapel ceiling, Michelangelo's preliminary drawings and related 16th century prints.</p> <p>Venice</p> <p>Palazzo Grassi (tel: 523.16.80). To May 27: Andy Warhol: a touring retrospective of 200 works organized by the Metropolitan Museum in New York.</p>	<p>JAPAN</p> <p>Tokyo</p> <p>National Museum of Western Art (tel: 828.51.31). To May 27: Peter Brueghel and Netherlandish landscape paintings of the 16th and 17th century on loan from the National Gallery, Prague.</p> <p>NETHERLANDS</p> <p>Amsterdam</p> <p>Van Gogh Museum (tel: 570.52.00). To July 29: Vincent van Gogh. Paintings. The largest showing of van Gogh paintings ever assembled, honoring the centenary of the artist's death; displays about 135 works. (Tickets must be booked in advance.)</p> <p>Ottawa</p> <p>Rijksmuseum Kröller-Müller (tel: 8362.12.41). To July 29: Vincent van Gogh. Drawings. The drawings component of this year's van Gogh retrospective includes 250 works.</p> <p>SWITZERLAND</p> <p>Basel</p> <p>Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28). To June 4: "Picasso and Braque: Pioneering Cubism," displays 170 paintings, drawings and collages.</p> <p>Lugano</p> <p>Villa Favart (tel: 521.741). To July 8: 46 Impressionist and post-impressionist works ranging from Corot, Courbet and Boudin to Matisse, Derain and Vlaminck, from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection.</p> <p>Martigny</p> <p>Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 23.69.78). To June: Fernando Botero: paintings, drawings and sculptures of the past 20 years.</p>
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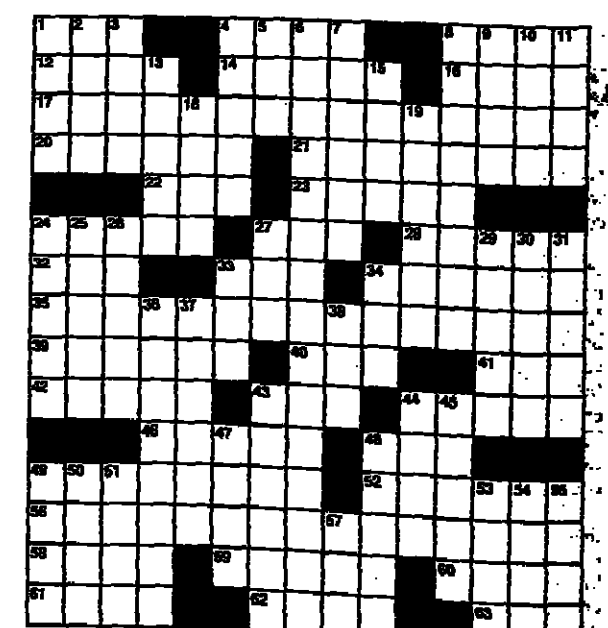
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Herald Tribune



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- ACROSS**
- May heroine
 - Joseph's many-colored garment
 - Pant's cousin
 - Astronaut Shepard
 - ... its ... leaves never a doorway to get in, a god
 - Stravinsky
 - Mozart celebration
 - "Niagara" star
 - Kind of lamp or galaxy
 - Chess piece
 - Ole or Merfin
 - Ancient Campanian
 - Endre ... Hungarian poet
 - Shoppers' abbrs.
 - Utterly
 - Chemical suffix
 - Lebanon's capital
 - Milano landmark
 - Worshiped ones
 - Prune center
 - Employ busily
 - Upright
 - Goller Woonnam
 - Ruminates
 - Dame Edith or Maurice of films
 - Not of Cambridia
 - Streams
 - Esoteric
 - Strauss opera
 - Endure
 - ... nous
 - The Red and the Black
 - Attempt an escape
 - Over
 - Ursula Andrews role
 - Phonetic
 - Humorous
 - Ice-cream thickener
 - Tender
 - Goat
 - Sutherland role
 - Offenbach duo
 - Biblical city in the Nile delta
 - Worth and Castle
 - Vows
 - Winty precipitation
 - Irish county
 - Memorabilia
 - Complete filming
 - Prom-dress fabric
 - Lingers
 - Greek goddess of dawn
 - Ruth's weapon
 - Stand
 - Fastened, nautically
 - Author Yutang
 - Plan
 - Eve's opposite
 - One of the Mohicans
 - "Green Gables" girl
 - "Le Baiser de ..."
 - Stravinsky ballet
 - Shoe material
 - Caspian Sea feeder
 - Ascend
 - Lumberjacks' tools
 - Biblical builder
 - To be, in old Rome
 - Keatsian subject

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SALEP SAGS ACRE
I HAVE TRAP DEAL
POKER AMBERJACK
SPENCERS LEASES
TEALS PLACES
CURDLE PASTE
APO ENDOR ANWAR
SOUP ARLES THRU
ANTES EASED ICE
ATTAR VISTAS
MUSEUM GESTE
OUREAR TERRIFIC
BLACKBASS APISH
OTTO ODAS TESLA
LIED TARO ESHER

WEEKEND

Comedy, Satire and Insult

From the 'Protestant Smile' to the Raw Verbal Assault

by Richard Bernstein

NEW YORK — Orson Baldwin seems at first a charming straight-talker in a world of wimps. Then his unpleasantness comes through — in the form of cryptically derogatory remarks about Jews and blacks, powerful suggestions of misogyny. And yet, his forthrightness has a seductive appeal, especially contrasted with the neatly-mouthed politeness of the other characters in "Some Americans Abroad," Richard Nelson's spoof of American Anglophilia now playing here.

There lies a complex issue in today's arts and culture, the issue of insult, when it's acceptable and when it isn't. Theater and stand-up comedy — even, far more cautiously, television — have always been arenas for mockery, while the arts provide ways of expressing notions, including dangerous and disturbing ones, that are generally in the social air but have no other safe outlet.

The issue of who can say what about whom, moreover, is a sure sign of our larger values. Why, for example, did the CBS commentator Andy Rooney learn how dangerous it is to make, or even be accused of making, remarks offensive to blacks and homosexuals, while in all probability it is perfectly safe to insult a whole list of individuals and groups, even in these days of raw nerves and sensibilities: Japanese entrepreneurs, yuppies, Richard Nixon, Protestant fundamentalists and Donald Trump, to name a few.

The value here protects the perceived underdog, the oppressed group, while it leaves the prosperous and the powerful susceptible to parody, satire and insult. But is it that simple?

Why, for example, did Rooney's comments about homosexuals lead to such trouble while there are no calls to discipline Eddie Murphy for his prancing parodies of homosexuals, such as the one in the video "Eddie Murphy Raw." Is it that Rooney was on network television, that tamest of all the media, while Murphy was performing for a live audience, and is seen "Raw" these days only on rented or purchased videotapes?

There are other inconsistencies. "Amos 'n' Andy," for example, the radio and then television comedy show portraying black Americans as good-humored but sly and all-too-human bachelors, is still voluntarily kept off the air, presumably because many would find it racist. Yet when the filmmaker Spike Lee in "Do the Right Thing" portrayed most of his black characters perhaps more devastatingly than "Amos 'n' Andy" ever did, nobody moved to ban his movie.

Rooney is one of television's most highly paid personalities precisely because he lampoons so many people and groups. Does anybody think that if he had mocked the Methodist church or Margaret Thatcher there would have been any protest? And what of the fact that his suspension was followed by an abrupt lowering of "60 Minutes" ratings? Some were offended by what he said, but others, judging from the mail that arrived at CBS protesting his dismissal, were offended at his punishment.

Perhaps most puzzling, why is it that even as the society becomes ever more publicly respectful of all groups, some entertainment figures — from rap lyricists to stand-up comics — make their fortunes by ridiculing the very groups toward whom most of the rest are elaborately polite?

"It's very easy to incite an audience toward more prejudice when you're trying to discourage prejudice," said Eric Bogosian, the performance artist whose one-man evening of satirical sketches, "Sex, Drugs, Rock & Roll," is currently playing to full houses.

Bogosian, noting the susceptibility of humor to multiple interpretations, cited "All in the Family," the television originator of



Andy Rooney



Eric Bogosian

the idea of attacking bigotry by displaying it on screen. "To many people, Archie Bunker came across as the smart guy," he said. "His liberal, left-leaning son-in-law came across as a moron."

Joshua Meyrowitz, a professor of communications at the University of New Hampshire and the author of "No Sense of Place," a study of the influence of the electronic media on social behavior, argues that the age of mass communications has made the once prevalent private humor extremely risky. In the old days, people made jokes about other people who couldn't hear them, Meyrowitz said. Now, because, in effect, everybody can hear, "people get extremely sensitive, and it ends up that you can't say much about anybody."

These days, in response to pressure from the feminist movement, many strive to use what is called gender-free language, two decades ago very few people read insult into words like "manhood." Current propriety asks that we not speak about bums or junkies, cripples or the insane. It asks that we talk of the homeless, of substance abusers, of the hearing-impaired and the disturbed. It is as though everybody hears everything, and everybody is far more careful about giving offense.

The second tendency stems from a reaction to the first. It is the desire to express, or at least to hear expressed, the very impolite and impious opinions banned by the official culture of politeness. Some of the public that does not dare say "faggot" evidently loves hearing that word coming out of the mouths of satirists and humorists, who can utter it without apparent penalty.

"Pluralism creates an atmosphere of generalized tolerance," said Peter Berger, a sociologist at Boston University who has written extensively about cultural values. "This

creates reactions." Berger evoked a metaphor, the "Protestant smile," which was coined by another scholar, John Murray Cuddihy, to express the culture's attachment to a certain bland, generalized politeness and good will.

"It's imposed by the pluralistic culture, and God knows, I'm all for tolerance," Berger said. "But after a heavy dose of this Protestant smiling, some people want to stick their tongues out."

More verbally violent and explicitly insulting is the comedian Andrew Dice Clay, whose stock in trade is lashing out at just about everybody, smashing every remnant of sanctimony and hypocrisy. Clay, who performs to large crowds and whose "Andrew Dice Clay Concert Movie" is scheduled for release this summer, plays a foul-mouthed, sexually obsessed, low-class bigot and misogynist.

In his HBO special, available on video-cassette, women are sex objects, homosexuals are "faggots," Asians are "slanty-eyed" and Arab taxi drivers are "urine-colored" people who smell bad and should go back where they came from because they can't speak English. "I can't hang out with a guy whose name is Achmed," he says.

Clay is to Rooney as Amos 'n' Andy is to George Bush. Yet it was Rooney who was censured by CBS.

The situation, however, is less paradoxical than it seems. There is a code at work, and there is more to it than the fact that Rooney appears on prime-time television while Clay is available only to those who go to live shows or use videotapes. It has to do with context. Some things can be said with impunity at one moment by certain people but not at a different moment by others. It depends on who is doing the talking and under what circumstances.

The theater, the stage, the cartoon — what might be called the context of entertainment — generally (though not always) protects opinions that would not be protected if they were uttered in real life. If Andrew Dice Clay were to give congressional testimony along the lines of his comedy routine, an uproar would undoubtedly ensue.

But the stage protects by its very ambiguity. When Clay rants belligerently and humorously, it is not clear whether he is speaking his own opinion, or whether a fictitious character is talking. Jackie Mason's "World According to Me" contains that same uncertainty. Onstage, a comedian can always invoke the phrase "just kidding." In the political arena, as Mason learned during the recent New York City mayoral campaign, he can't.

Even with deniability, performers can be interpreted in different ways. A figure like Bogosian aims, he says, to awaken the middle classes from their prejudices by stating the taboo words, evoking the embarrassing scene. He wants, he says, not to insult, but to show how easy it is to summon forth dark thoughts.

"I'm constantly adjusting what I'm doing in front of an audience," Bogosian said, adding that humor intended "to shock a middle-class audience into realizing its own prejudices" can backfire into confirming those prejudices.

Whatever they do, comedians, unlike news commentators or politicians, get away with it because they provide a safety valve for brooding notions. It is as though "real life" — the world of political discourse, scholarly debate, news reporting and commentary — is a kind of daytime arena, bathed in the rules of politeness and euphemism. It is, to use a Freudian metaphor, the ego and the superego.

Entertainment belongs to the Freudian nighttime hours, to the id. It is the domain of the repressed, when the things few will say publicly these days come out in a form that makes them acceptable.

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Françoise Seigner (Agrippina) and Richard Fontana (Nero) in "Britannicus" at the Comédie Française.

Eclectic Fare in Paris Theaters

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Theatrical Paris is in full flower for Easter, with cosmopolitan fare in the city's 115 playhouses with seats for 56,700 spectators, by official count.

The Comédie Française exemplifies the flavor of the season. There one may see Racine's noble tragedy of Nero's mounting megalomania, "Britannicus," in a stark black-and-white setting; or Shakespeare's April comedy, "As You Like It," in Louis Pasqual's staging; or Brecht's "Galileo," depicting the astronomer-physicist's conflict with the church, or Beaumarchais' "Le Barbier de Séville" (also called "La Mère Coupable") in which Figaro, 20 years after marriage, continues to manipulate the Almadava family's affairs.

Of the new French plays, Jean-Claude Brisville's "Le Souper" (The Supper) at the Théâtre Montparnasse heads the list. Brisville has done in high style this scathing sketch of the devious Talleyrand and the treacherous Fouché preparing the future of France over a dinner table after Waterloo. Claude Rich as the minister of tarnished repute and Claude Brasseur as the turncoat revolutionary battle for the whip hand.

Pierre Vaneck, Martine Sarcey and their companions quicken the pulse of Yasmina Reza's "La Traversée de l'Ivoire" (The Crossing of Winter) at the Théâtre Renaud-Barrault, in which guests at a Swiss mountain resort review their pasts and ponder on their destinies.

The portrait of Pierre and Marie Curie as they begin their scientific experiments in a shabby laboratory under a self-seeking superior has the flavor of a comic valentine. Jean-Noël Fenwick's tribute to the famous couple,

"Les Palmes de M. Schultz" (The Laurels of Mr. Schultz), at the Mathurins, is of a gentle, appealing humor.

Jean-Pierre Cassel, a reliable comedian, lights up "Un Oeil Plus Bleu que l'Autre" (One Eye Bluer Than the Other), an engaging bit of fluff, at the Gaîté-Montparnasse.

As native dramatists have made few contributions to the season, actors and actresses have taken to providing their own material. Francis Huster, a versatile actor-director, has dramatized Albert Camus's novel about an epidemic in a North African city, "La Peste" (The Plague), and is performing all its many roles himself at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin. His solo show, planned for a limited engagement, has become so popular it is now in its eighth month.

Robert Lamoureux, once a chansonnier entertainer, composes his own vehicles and has just tossed off a pleasing if slender comedy, "Adelaide 90," at the Théâtre Antoine, in which a proud comtesse, obliged to sell her château, meets and falls in love with a prospective buyer. Danielle Darrieux is the haughty noblewoman.

The much-admired Maria Pacôme, another of the do-it-yourself set, is presenting her third self-made play, "Et Moi... et Moi" at the Saint-Georges.

Jean-Paul Belmondo is back on the boards of the Marigny in the most popular of all French plays: Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," in the lavish production by Robert Hossein. Belmondo's familiar acrobatics are suited to his realization of the long-nosed knight in his prime. The revelation of the evening is the star's ability to become the wearied warrior of the last act, the old Cyrano, bowed by misfortune and illness.

Adaptations of foreign plays abound. From England there is Steven Berkoff's

"Greek," the Oedipus myth transplanted to contemporary England, at the Théâtre de la Colline; and at the Nouveau Théâtre Montparnasse Michael Wilcox's "Lent," done in French as "Quelques Jours Avant l'Aube," is a touching tale of a lonely boy's recollections of his schooldays. In its cast two former members of the Comédie Française, Hélène Duc as a grandmother and Robert Manau, as a sympathetic professor perform in the whimsical British manner.

Two American plays have caught popular fancy. The first is Israel Horowitz's "Par Your Car in Harvard Yard" ("Quelque Part, dans Cette Vie" is the title here) with Pierre Dux as a retired music professor and wit, Jane Birkin as his quirky housekeeper. It is hit at the Bouffes-Parisiens. The second is Murray Schisgal's "Popkins" at the Atelier. The screen comic, Gerard Jugnot, has been assigned to be a timorous husband whose wife (Zabou) runs away with a woman's-lit convert, a situation on which this funny paper farce expands.

ROBERT HIRSCH has selected German work. "Moi, Feuerbach" by Tankred Dorst, at the Théâtre Le Bruyère. Hirsch transforms himself into a forgotten stage favorite trying desperately to make a comeback.

A pantomime in slapstick style, "Les Hommes Naissent Tous Ego" (All Men Are Born Egotists) at the Petit Montparnasse leaps over any language barrier as its humor is purely visual. It discloses four young men in the waiting room of a big business firm, all aspirants for yuppiehood, and their aggressive go-getting becomes murderous.

Of the musicals, the French version of "Cats" at the Théâtre de Paris is an established success, and the South African musical comedy "Sarafina" has returned to the Casino de Paris for an extended run.

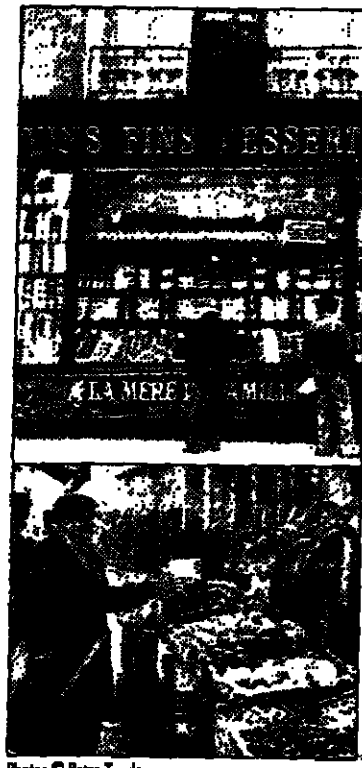
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Fabrics: Breaking Out of 2 Dimensions

by Elaine Louie

NEW YORK — Textiles that look like pleated aluminum, black lacquer or marble are among more than 150 exhibited at "Color, Light, Surface: Contemporary Fabrics."

The show, at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum here, the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Design, is a retrospective of the most avant-garde fabric design of the 1980s from Europe, the United States and Japan. There is not a cabbage rose in sight.

"I chose to ignore anything based on history, including 18th-century chintzes, cabbage roses and Frank Lloyd Wright's designs," said Milton Sondak, curator of design at the museum. "And if you cut out all this, you are left with fabrics that had color, light and surface. Fabric design has always been put off in a corner and tucked

away. In showrooms or museums, fabric has always been second to objects."

To produce the show, Sondak spent three years searching for fabrics at Heimtex, the annual fabric fair in Frankfurt, and in designers' studios and fabric houses in the Netherlands, England, France and Switzerland.

Some fabrics have a three-dimensional effect achieved through printing, puckering or pleating. Junichi Arai, the Japanese textile designer whose fabrics are sometimes used in Issey Miyake's fashions, created Odiodies, a pleated polyester aluminum lamé that is almost sculptural. Light shimmers from the metallic pigment. It would lend itself, Sondak suggested, "to a dress with wings."

Karl Vogelsang's Fortuna has a herringbone pattern in gold, brown, black, gray and white, which achieves a strong but not dizzying three-dimensional zigzag effect through the crispness of the colors.

The trompe l'oeil fabrics in the show do not depict objects but rather textures. From Creation Baumann, a Swiss design firm, there is Scritto, which has matte red squiggles on a black background so brilliantly glazed it looks like lacquer.

There are also fabrics that look like ancient frescoes, distressed walls or marble. And an entire room is devoted to the theme of water. One depicts metallic fish swimming across the fabric.

Some of the fabrics, like the wools and cottons, are extremely sensual; others, especially those made of vinyl, are not.

"The show is not an issue of use," said Sondak, who chose fabrics purely for their value as a medium for modern design. Many were originally designed for draperies, costumes or shirts, if not purely as experiments.

"Color, Light, Surface: Contemporary Fabrics" runs through Sept. 23.

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East European Dancers

Continued from page 7

ballet school and went to the villages. We went first to the villages and then incorporated what we found into the theater."

The conscious model here was the research into folk music by Hungary's composers, most notably Béla Bartók and Zoltán Kodály. "I idolized Bartók from early childhood," Timár said. "The way he made concert material out of folklore was an inspiration. So was his humanity. This might explain the secret of what you see on stage. There is nothing on stage in our dances that cannot be seen in the villages. These are genuine folk elements."

It is no secret to any viewer, however, that these are not country folk but trained dancers. How they look "authentic" without ersatz-looking amateurism is crystallized in their choreographer's general viewpoint. The dancers may be ballet trained, but when they do folk dancing they must remember that "I do folk dancing in a language, and I consider folk dancing a language, and I must not commit grammatical mistakes in that language."

Everything looks stylistically right in this company, even to a layman (and this is company, not of us). You don't have to know the fine points to appreciate the whiplike staccato rhythms of the dance energy. Many

of the men's ensembles and solos include slaps on the foot, ankle or thigh — gestures usually associated with gypsy dances.

Did the Hungarians adopt gypsy motifs? Timár suggests the opposite: "Gypsies always do the dances of the people in whose country they live, adapting to their own culture." Non-Gypsies in Hungary, he said, don't slap themselves above the waist in dancing, but gypsies will slap their chests and even bring their hands to their mouths.

The paired dance for a man and woman (although it can be danced in threes and its basic step is also used in groups) that became the Hungarian national dance in the 19th century is the csárdás, derived from csárdi, or village inn, before which the dance was once performed.

Balletgoers are familiar with the Csárdás, as it is called in "Swan Lake," but its languid character-dance version in 19th-century ballets is very different from the soap and emphasis of the authentic Hungarian dance.

Only the Csárdás that George Balanchine staged for the New York City Ballet production of "Coppelia" hinted at the polka-style partnering found in the real version.

The csárdás was so embedded in a melody of other dances in the Lehman program that

a dancer at one point shouted out its name to inform the audience that it was being performed.

One reason the Hungarian State Folk Ensemble's numbers build into an exciting momentum is that they are part of a traditional dance cycle designed to reach this peak. The first dance in this cycle is usually the verbunk or "recruiting dance," which harks back to the 18th century — some say even the 16th century. Foreign armies and then those of the Habsburgs lured prospective recruits in each village by enticing them into a heroic dance. A youth who joined the circle was persuaded to enlist.

Interspersed by musical interludes, other dances performed by the company often show the men and women spinning away from each other or lifting a knee and constantly twisting it in the air. The Charleston comes to mind here, just as the jitterbug does when the women swing away to their partners' side or are yanked and pulled about.

The past comes more strongly to the fore in the overriding image of men in boots, sometimes with spurs. Horsemen and soldiers, not the box office, once kept these vibrant dances alive.

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. No prices on a trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

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Soaring Inflation Brings U.K. Gloom

LONDON — Britain's inflation rate, the Conservative government's main enemy in its battle to improve the economy, rose sharply to 8.1 percent in March and economists said on Thursday future prospects looked bleak.

The retail price index, Britain's main measure of inflation, rose to 8.1 percent in March from 7.5 percent in the previous month. This is the highest level the increase has reached for nine months.

Economists said the rise was higher than expected and further price increases and high pay claims would cast further gloom over the economy.

Roger Bootle, chief economist at the investment bank Midland Montagu, said the inflation was very disturbing. "It's a very bad figure. What's really worrying is that the underlying rate, excluding mortgages, has also gone up," he told British television.

The inflation rate excluding home loans, the government's preferred measure of inflation, rose to 6.3 percent from 6.2 percent in February. This is its highest since 1983.

The chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, said in his budget speech last month that a new poll tax would add a further 1 percent to inflation in April.

Some economists said the poll tax, higher excise duties, weaker staffing and public utility price

risks could push April's inflation figures to 9.5 percent or even higher.

The opposition Labor Party's finance spokesman, John Smith, said on television: "Inflation isn't a blip. It has become a serious damaging factor in the British economy and it is going to remain high for the rest of this year."

A poll in the weekly Economist magazine showed more than half of British economists surveyed said Labor would be good for the economy.

Forty-five percent said Mr. Smith would make a better chancellor of the Exchequer than Mr. Major and 75 percent preferred Labor's alternative to the poll tax.

Unemployment in March fell 6,800 to 1,503,600, according to government figures released on Thursday but the employment secretary, Michael Howard, said the number could rise.

"Unemployment could level off in the coming months and may rise, although much depends on the behavior of wage bargaining," he said.

Average annual earnings in Britain rose in March to a rate of increase of 9.5 percent, new figures showed, adding to fears among British business leaders of a summer of industrial unrest.

"The figures aren't at all positive for the markets or the government's policies," said Peter Spencer, an economist at Shearson Lehman Hutton Holdings Inc.

Monetary Union Rumors Boost German Stocks

FRANKFURT — Speculation that German monetary union could be agreed on over the four-day Easter break spread through the Frankfurt stock exchange on Thursday, boosting German shares by more than 1 percent.

Although the rumors were quickly denied, they nonetheless injected new life into the Frankfurt market, where share prices have fallen by about 4 percent since early last week.

The 30-share DAX index ended 24.40 points higher at 1,918.17. That was still more than 60 points below the index's March 30 record, however. The Commerzbank index jumped 23.3 points, to 2,340.80.

The rumors appeared to be exaggerated in nervous markets about the pace of talks — which are scheduled to begin next Thursday on monetary union between East and West Germany.

The new East German government, which was sworn in on Thursday, announced only hours later that the formal talks would begin next Thursday in East Berlin.

A spokesman for the Economics Ministry in Bonn said Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann hoped to attend.

But rumors that major decisions of some sort might be made already over the Easter weekend were vehemently denied by the West German government spokesman's office, as well as by the Finance Ministry and the Bundesbank.

Karlheinz von den Driesch, the Finance Ministry's chief spokesman, said that the stock-market rumors were "complete rubbish."

Officials noted that they could not exclude the possibility that telephone or informal contacts may take place over the weekend. If such contacts took place, however, they said that little was likely to be accomplished since the East German government was probably not yet even have its negotiating team in place.

The officials also discounted any major decisions while Chancellor Helmut Kohl is absent on vacation. Friday and Monday are official holidays in West Germany, and

Mr. Kohl does not return from vacation until a week later.

Mr. Kohl currently is aiming to complete preliminary negotiations for agreement in principle on monetary union by the end of April or the beginning of May.

If agreement is reached, it must be presented to the parliaments of both Germany and pass in each with a majority of two-thirds before taking effect. This process is generally expected to take at least another three months.

But even after the details by the Finance Ministry and the central bank in Frankfurt, some dealers refused to abandon their hopes. Rumors circulated that employees at the East German central bank had been banned from taking vacation this weekend. Other rumors said that payments traffic had been stopped.

The presenter of a local television program broadcast live from the Frankfurt bourse was quoted by Reuters as saying that "We have the details but the people on the floor still believe something could come out this weekend."

If German monetary union were sealed over Easter, share prices would surge next week, he said. If no news came over the holidays, he added, prices would probably slump on profit-taking.

Paris Hits 6th Record

The Paris Bourse's CAC-40 index closed at a record high for the sixth day in a row on Thursday, Reuters reported from Paris.

The CAC-40 share index jumped 13.56 points to 2,116.66 points, a rise of 0.64 percent.

This compared with a previous closing record of 2,103.10, which was set on Wednesday.

Paris stocks have been surging to records over the last six sessions due in large part to heavy buying of blue-chip shares by foreign investors.

Economic fundamentals, such as an expected growth rate of more than 3 percent, inflation of 3.2 percent and strong corporate earnings, also account for the interest in French stocks, analysts say.

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt	London	Paris	C.A.C. 40	
Commerzbank	F.T. 100 Index			
2400	2450	2100		
2300	2350	2000		
2200	2250	1900		
2100	2150	1800		
2000	2050	1700		
1900	1950	1600		
1800	1850	1500		
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS General	196.30	116.90	+67.92
Brussels	Stock Index	6133.38	6110.42	+0.38
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2340.80	2317.50	+1.01
Frankfurt	DAX	1918.17	1893.77	+1.29
Helsinki	UNITAS	N.A.	609.50	-
London	Financial Times 30	1741.00	1733.30	+0.44
London	FT-SE 100	2222.10	2215.50	+0.30
Madrid	General Index	N.A.	260.15	-
Milan	MIB	1011.00	1009.00	+0.20
Paris	CAC-40	2116.66	2103.10	+0.64
Stockholm	Affaarsvaerden	1118.10	1118.20	-0.01
Zurich	SBS	622.80	621.90	+0.14

Source: Reuters, AFP

Minister Says Renault To Dominate Alliance

PARIS — The French industry minister said Thursday that Renault was likely to eventually have "a dominant position" in its planned alliance with Volvo AB of Sweden.

The minister, Roger Fauroux, also told parliament the cooperation between the two carmakers would lead to joint production.

"This is a very close cooperation agreement. It will lead to joint production and sales," he said at a parliamentary hearing on a bill to change Renault's legal status from a state agency to a corporation.

He said Renault makes two million vehicles a year, while Volvo produces only 400,000.

A Renault spokesman said on Thursday that a Feb. 23 statement from the French carmaker made it clear that the companies would maintain their identities and autonomy. He made no further comment on Mr. Fauroux's declarations.

Renault and Volvo announced in February a cooperation among between their car, truck and bus divisions and said they would take stakes in each other. The companies said at the time that each would retain its identity.

Shareholders in Volvo, who are to vote on the deal April 25, are said by analysts to be worried that

the already-strong management will increase its hold on the company with Renault as an ally. If the deal is approved, Renault will own 10 percent of Volvo AB, 25 percent of the Swedish company's car unit and 45 percent of its truck division.

As well as 25 percent in Renault, Volvo is to get 45 percent of Renault Vehicules Industriels, the French concern's heavy vehicles division.

Mr. Fauroux also said the government estimated that Renault was worth 50 billion francs (\$8.87 billion), while its truck division was worth 11 billion francs. Volvo shareholders have complained that they could not determine the French carmaker's value.

Renault is to buy Volvo AB shares on the Swedish stock market. The remaining cross-holdings will be achieved through share-swaps, Mr. Fauroux said.

He said Renault would make a capital increase to allow Volvo take its stake. The new capital "will increase Renault's assets by 12 to 15 billion francs and will increase its cash flow by two to five billion."

Volvo is to pay 20.5 billion francs to Renault; the French carmaker would pay 15.5 billion to Volvo, Mr. Fauroux said. He did not elaborate.

Profit Jumped 52% at Crédit Lyonnais in '89

PARIS — Crédit Lyonnais, the big French state-owned bank, said on Thursday that its net consolidated profit rose 52 percent last year to 3.13 billion francs (\$557.3 million) from 2.06 billion francs in 1988.

Operating profit increased 20 percent to 9.86 billion francs. Extraordinary gains totaled 227 million francs, down from the bank's year-earlier gain of 1.56 billion francs.

Provisions to cover possible losses from loans in 69 countries that are considered at risk totaled 3.46 billion francs. Crédit Lyonnais said. The increase raised such provisions to 56 percent of the total value of such debt.

The bank said that it would increase its net dividend to 23 francs for the year from 19 francs in 1988.

It added that client credits increased to 575 billion francs from 505 billion francs, while customer deposits rose to 464 billion francs from 411 billion.

Crédit Lyonnais said its net assets, excluding minority interests, jumped to 37 billion francs.

(Reuters, AFP)

French-German Yield Gap Narrows

PARIS — The French government bond market wavered this week when the yield differential over German bonds hit a 15-year low, but there is no reason why the gap should not be closed completely this year, economists said.

That will happen, they said, as French bonds gain autonomy from the West German market, which is likely to encounter further turbulence as Bonn presses its drive for monetary union with East Germany.

"France can distance itself — not easily, not quickly, but it can," said Stewart Wright, head of French franc markets at Banque Indosuez. "The German problem is not our problem."

The premium over German Bunds has shrunk to less than 100 basis points this week from 235 basis points in late 1988 as liquidity in the remodeled French bond market has attracted fund managers, who no longer have to fear frequent devaluations of the franc.

The benchmark 10-year Bund yielded 8.63 percent late Thursday while the yield on the 8.50 percent French government bond that matures in 2000 was 9.61 percent. This is the lowest differential since 1974, according to the Bank of France.

William Ledward, European economist with Nomura Research Institute, said events flowing from plans for German unification had completely changed judgments about the yield gap.

"We had thought that a 100 basis points differential would be the short-term low, but now we think it could narrow substantially. And that is due to the Bundesbank's stance on German monetary union being rejected," Mr. Ledward said.

The Bundesbank has proposed that East German marks be converted into West German marks on a two-for-one basis, except for a limited amount of savings which would be swapped at par.

But that has aroused fierce political opposition in

East Germany, whose new leaders were quick to remind the West German chancellor Helmut Kohl of the promise he gave before the March 18 elections in the East of a one-for-one exchange rate.

"If the Bundesbank's recommendations are rejected, it would need to raise rates to support the mark within the EMS," Mr. Ledward said, referring to the European Monetary System.

"So Bund yields could rise to French levels, given some reduction in French rates," he said.

Firmer rates, potentially higher inflation and an increase in German public spending to finance monetary unification would all depress German bond prices, economists said.

"It is quite possible that we could see French yields at the same level as Bunds in 1990," said Mr. Wright of Indosuez. "I wouldn't have said that six months ago."

While the German market grapples with the economic consequences of far-reaching political change, France's market appears an oasis of calm. "France is one of the most stable places on this planet," Mr. Wright said.

The steady, low-inflationary growth path that was the hallmark of Germany now characterizes the French economy, with prices under control and the franc gaining respect internationally.

"There has been a historical mistrust of the French franc," said Mr. Wright. "However, the last five years have seen it get progressively stronger. It has resisted each crisis and there's no reason why that should not continue."

In its April international bond survey, Credit Suisse First Boston listed the reasons why French yields should not be higher than Germany's — notably the strong franc, inflation set to fall below the German rate, and stable monetary policy.

On the other hand, CSFB noted "history" was against a further rerating of the French market — that is, that spreads were already the lowest in years.

Wasserstein Buying SmithKline's Yardley

LONDON — SmithKline Beecham PLC said Thursday it has agreed to sell its British-based Yardley-Lenther cosmetics business to Old Bond Street Corp. of the United States for £110 million (\$180.8 million).

SmithKline said it has obtained shareholder approval for the transaction but the deal is still conditioned on Old Bond Street obtaining financing. Old Bond Street is controlled by the Wall Street investment firm Wasserstein, Perella & Co.

SmithKline said the sale is part of its strategy of focusing on its core healthcare business following its creation last year through the merger of Beecham Group PLC and SmithKline Beecham Corp.

Yardley represents about 30 percent of the cosmetics interests that SmithKline Beecham put up for sale following the merger. Its European cosmetics division owns the Margaret Astor and Lancaster brands.

SmithKline is also moving to reduce debt incurred in the merger, but its efforts have produced fewer results than expected so far. It had hoped to raise £600 million by selling the entire cosmetics division to a single buyer, but the company acknowledged in February that it would have to sell it off piecemeal at a far lower price.

SmithKline will receive £70 million cash and £40 million in subordinated loan notes redeemable in 1998.

(AP, AFP)

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
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100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
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100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0
100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM	3.00	6.25	13.0	100	95	IBM																					

MARKET DIARY

European Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	100 bushels	12.45	+0.05
Barley	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Rye	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oats	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Soybeans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Beans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Peas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Lentils	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Chickpeas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Flour	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oil	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05

U.S. Futures

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	100 bushels	12.45	+0.05
Barley	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Rye	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oats	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Soybeans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Beans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Peas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Lentils	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Chickpeas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Flour	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oil	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05

Currency Options

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	100 bushels	12.45	+0.05
Barley	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Rye	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oats	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Soybeans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Beans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Peas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Lentils	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Chickpeas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Flour	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oil	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05

NYSE Diary

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	100 bushels	12.45	+0.05
Barley	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Rye	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oats	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Soybeans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Beans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Peas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Lentils	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Chickpeas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Flour	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oil	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05

Dow Jones Averages

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	100 bushels	12.45	+0.05
Barley	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Rye	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oats	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Soybeans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Beans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Peas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Lentils	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Chickpeas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Flour	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oil	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	100 bushels	12.45	+0.05
Barley	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Rye	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oats	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Soybeans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Beans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Peas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Lentils	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Chickpeas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Flour	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oil	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05

Dow Rises Sharply In Light Trading

NEW YORK — Prices closed sharply higher on the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday, finishing the week with a rally before closing for the Good Friday holiday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 1.35 points Wednesday, jumped 22.07 to close at 2751.80.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.23 to 388.80 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 2.42 to close at 344.34.

The price of an average share gained 23 cents.

Advances led declines by about a 3-to-1 margin. Big Board volume totaled 142.4 million shares, compared with 141.0 million shares traded Wednesday.

The market got off to a good start, as an early bout of computerized program buying, used to profit on price spreads between stocks and stock-index futures, boosted prices shortly after the opening.

At late morning, stocks extended their gains on an upbeat forecast for the earnings of International Business Machines Corp., a market bellwether, analysts said. Big Blue's earnings are set for release Monday.

Reports said Smith Barney, Harris Upham and raised its estimate of first-quarter profits by 10 cents a share to \$1.70. In the year-earlier quarter, IBM earned \$1.61 a share.

The brokerage also apparently repeated a "buy" recommendation on the stock. Smith Barney's actions were said to reflect a belief the company's order during the quarter might have been higher than expected.

Ames Department Stores was the most active issue, tumbling 1/4 to 1 1/4. The company said Thursday that it was renegotiating credit facilities with a group of lending banks as analysts feared that a cash flow crisis could throw the New England retailer into bankruptcy.

Public Service Co. of Colorado followed, up 3/4 to 21 1/4. Federal National Mortgage Association was third, up 1/4 to 36 1/4.

Prices closed slightly higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex Market Value index rose 0.34 to close at 357.88. The price of an average share was up 1 cent. Advances led declines by about a 5-to-4 margin.

U.S. Banks Report Higher Earnings

NEW YORK (UPI) — Chemical Banking Corp. said Thursday that its first-quarter profit rose 29 percent to \$151.7 million from \$117.5 million in the year-ago period, but its senior debt was downgraded by a credit rating service citing regional economic and real estate troubles.

Bank of New York Co. also said its profits rose, edging up to \$102.3 million from \$101 million in the year-ago quarter, or \$1.37 a share in both periods. Per-share earnings were unchanged because of dilution from an increased number of outstanding common shares.

Chemical announced earnings of \$1.55 a common share, compared to \$1.49 in the year-previous quarter, a 4 percent increase. Fitch Investors Service downgraded Chemical's senior debt to BBB-plus from A-minus.

Southland Foresees Greater Losses

DALLAS (Reuters) — Southland Corp., the world's largest convenience store operator, said Thursday it did not expect to become profitable until the end of 1993 even if its bondholders agree to forgo about \$1.6 billion in debt interest payments through 1997.

In a preliminary prospectus sent to debtholders, Southland said it expects to lose \$156 million this year, \$61 million in 1991 and \$9.9 million in 1992.

New York Times Earnings Plunge

NEW YORK (UPI) — The New York Times Co. reported Thursday that first-quarter earnings fell 50.5 percent to \$16.6 million, from \$33.5 million a year ago. Revenue rose to \$431.2 million from \$423.1 million, but the Times Co. attributed its loss, in part, to lower advertising income at the New York Times, due to weakness in the regional economy. Income at the Times fell 11.8 percent from the first quarter of 1989.

Gambling Pushes Hilton Profit Up

BEVERLY HILLS, California (AP) — Record casino gambling profits pushed quarterly earnings up 32 percent at Hilton Hotels Corp., which took itself off the auction block in March because of low offers.

During the first quarter, Hilton had net income of \$25.1 million, compared with \$13.1 million in the same period a year earlier.

Hotel income was up 8 percent at \$22.8 million. Hilton said. But it was in the gaming segment, where profits rocketed by 119 percent to \$33.8 million, the highest level in the company's history.

Bank of New England Sells Division

BOSTON (Reuters) — The troubled Bank of New England Corp. said Thursday it had agreed in principle to sell its mutual fund custody business to Investors Bank & Trust Co., a 77.3 percent owned unit of the Bank of New England, for an undisclosed amount of cash.

The Bank of New England, which has been plagued by bad real estate loans, is seeking to raise \$6 billion through asset sales.

Intel Quarterly Profit Rises Sharply

SANTA CLARA, California (AP) — Intel Corp. said Thursday its first-quarter profit jumped 48 percent, due in part to increased demand for the company's 32-bit computer microprocessors.

Profit for the quarter ended March 31 totaled \$144 million, or 73 cents a share, compared with \$97 million, or 52 cents a share, in the same period a year ago.

U.S. FUTURES

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	100 bushels	12.45	+0.05
Barley	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Rye	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oats	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Soybeans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Beans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Peas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Lentils	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Chickpeas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Flour	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oil	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	100 bushels	12.45	+0.05
Barley	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Rye	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oats	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Soybeans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Beans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Peas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Lentils	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Chickpeas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Flour	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oil	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05

DM Futures Options

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	100 bushels	12.45	+0.05
Barley	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Rye	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oats	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Soybeans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Beans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Peas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Lentils	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Chickpeas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Flour	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oil	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05

Stock Indexes

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	100 bushels	12.45	+0.05
Barley	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Rye	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oats	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Soybeans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Beans	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Peas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Lentils	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Chickpeas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Flour	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oil	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05

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Lentils	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Chickpeas	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Flour	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05
Oil	100 bushels	10.15	+0.05

World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Price	Change
Amsterdam	Amex 100	12.45	+0.05
Brussels	Brux 100	10.15	+0.05
Frankfurt	Frank 100	10.15	+0.05
London	FTSE 100	10.15	+0.05
Madrid	IBEX 35	10.15	+0.05
Paris	CAC 40	10.15	+0.05
Rome	FTSE 100	10.15	+0.05
Sao Paulo	Ibovespa	10.15	+0.05
Stockholm	Stockh 100	10.15	+0.05
Sydney	Sydney 100	10.15	+0.05
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	10.15	+0.05
Zurich	Zurich 100	10.15	+0.05

Market Closed

The stock markets in Helsinki, Madrid and Sao Paulo were closed Thursday for a holiday.

The Daily Source for International Investors.

Amex 100: 12.45 (+0.05)

Brux 100: 10.15 (+0.05)

Frank 100: 10.15 (+0.05)

FTSE 100: 10.15 (+0.05)

IBEX 35: 10.15 (+0.05)

CAC 40: 10.15 (+0.05)

FTSE 100: 10.15 (+0.05)

Ibovespa: 10.15 (+0.05)

Stockh 100: 10.15 (+0.05)

Sydney 100: 10.15 (+0.05)

Nikkei 225: 10.15 (+0.05)

Zurich 100: 10.15 (+0.05)

VIETNAM: U.S. Resists Efforts to Restore Solvency BANK: Plan Spurs Protests in U.S.

(Continued from first finance page)

they "got no encouragement at all" despite reports by both the IMF and the World Bank that the regime was moving toward a market economy.

Under the tutelage of the multi-lateral institutions, Vietnam has wiped out triple-digit inflation, put the official and black market exchange rates in line, and created a huge rice surplus. The French financial consortium, which includes Sweden, Italy, Canada and Australia, is waiting for IMF approval to help Vietnam square its accounts.

The issue of quotas and arrears was discussed at a meeting in Paris last weekend of the Group of Seven industrialized nations with little result. IMF officials said it will be thrashed out at the IMF Interim Committee meeting in Washington during the weekend of May 5-6.

Meanwhile, exasperation is growing. One diplomat said the situation "is yet another example of the United States throwing its financial weight around even though it doesn't have much any more."

Washington tries to get things done by putting pressure on its client states.

Treasury officials plead for time while they try to put together a

complex financial package, possibly with the backing by the IMF's gold stock, to make good the \$4 billion in arrears.

But they also say that Vietnam's unhelpful attitude on Cambodia, the lingering issue of U.S. prisoners of war, and financial claims by both countries are holding up a solution. There is also fear in the administration that a settlement with Vietnam would enrage the Republican right wing.

But one Congressional staff specialist pointed to the fact that Senator John McCain, a right-wing Arizona Republican who spent seven years as a war prisoner of the Vietnamese, had proposed opening a U.S. special interest section in a friendly embassy in Hanoi almost two years ago.

Instead, the specialist said, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft and Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger were "refighting the Vietnam War, and they will be losing it on the same basis as we lost the last one by letting opportunities for liberalization go by."

Mr. Atkins pointed out that each time the Vietnamese comply with multilateral demands, the United States raises the ante by demanding more diplomatic efforts against

Cambodia or additional liberalization of the Vietnamese economy. "We are going to pay a terrible price in credibility with our allies," he said.

Officials at the State Department, Treasury, and National Security Council refused to speak on the record, although David Lambertson, deputy secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, has been quoted as saying that if Vietnam contributes to a settlement of the Cambodian civil war, "the political obstacle to normalization will have been removed."

One NSC official insisted that the United States had "not raised the bar" to normalization but said, "The people of Cambodia deserve our help. We helped get them into their present situation, and now they deserve a free and fair chance to live their own lives, just like Eastern Europe or Nicaragua. Vietnam has a constructive role to play."

Hanoi Seeks Ties

Radio Hanoi said that Vietnam urged the United States to normalize relations to match the desire of the U.S. businessmen to economically revive the war-torn country. UPI reported Thursday from Bangkok

(Continued from first finance page)

Further, fully 60 percent of the new bank's loans are earmarked for the private sector, privatizations and so forth.

The bank will be formally established at a treaty-signing ceremony in Paris on May 30.

With a 10 percent stake, the U.S. would become the largest single member. Thirty percent of the capital would be put up in cash with the balance "callable," or available as needed.

The European Community will control 51 percent of the bank's capital, with Japan controlling 8.5 percent.

The new bank was proposed by President Francois Mitterrand of France. Many analysts see his initiative as a French effort to take a leadership role on assistance for Eastern Europe to balance the emerging power of Germany.

The Bush administration initially resisted including the Soviet Union, but failed to win its point among the European governments.

Rather than pull out of the organization, as it had threatened to do at first, the administration reached a compromise with the European members to bar Moscow from bor-

rowing more capital than it pays into the bank over three years.

The Soviet Union has 6 percent of the capital, but under the 30 percent cash stipulation, it would put up only \$216 million, instead of \$720 million. Thus, Moscow would be able to borrow no more than \$216 million.

But under another provision of the compromise agreement, the restriction could be suspended after three years, which would open up larger loans to the Soviet Union.

Eighty-five percent of the members, voting on the basis of their capital strength, would have to approve the measure.

The United States, with its 10 percent stake, could block this only if it got another leading member, like Japan, with its 8.5 percent, to side with it.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady has argued that with or without the United States, the European bank would have proceeded anyway and if the United States were not to participate, Washington would be sending an unwanted signal that it cared little about Eastern Europe.

HEDGE:

For the Timid

(Continued from first finance page)

Zimbabwe's stock exchange, Agence France-Presse, reported Thursday from Harare.

Small, first-time investors helped send 110 million dollars (\$45.1 million) chasing shares worth 17.6 million dollars in what was just the second new issue on the small exchange in nearly 10 years.

All the excitement was created by an issue of 16 million shares at 1.10 dollars by Kadoma Consolidated Industries, a subsidiary of the top-performing KCI Corp. KCI operates a tissue mill, a motel and a new project in polyl, which is a base material in the manufacture of polyurethane that is used in a range of products from foam rubber and shoe soles to electrical insulation.

Kadoma has decided after considering a report by the underwriters and issuing house, Standard Chartered Merchant Bank, that the 1,000 or so small investors who applied for up to 1,000 shares would get all they wanted.

Others will get 1,000 shares plus a small percentage of the others they sought, with the worst being the 17 financial institutions that applied for blocks of a million or more shares and which will only get about 10 percent of their applications.

But a number of new shareholders are likely to be ready to sell at a premium of around 30 percent when trading opens April 23.

In Cape Town, Pepsi Bows to Coke

New York Times Service

PepsiCo Inc. is ending its small soft-drink business in South Africa, following the failure of its Cape Town bottler.

A company spokesman said Wednesday that the independently owned bottler, Pepsi-Cola Africa of Cape Town, was liquidating its assets this week following "serious financial problems."

The franchised bottler's assets, including bottles and bottling equipment, will be sold to a South African Coca-Cola franchisee, the spokesman said.

Pepsi-Cola has long been in a losing battle with Coca-Cola in South Africa. Pepsi's bottler sold about 2 million cases last year for a market share of about 1.7 percent, in contrast to more than 170

million cases of Coca-Cola for about a 70 percent share, the PepsiCo spokesman said.

Like Coca-Cola, PepsiCo has no company-owned bottlers in South Africa, but it has about 150 franchised Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants and 12 franchised Pizza Hut outlets.

The Investor Responsibility Research Center, a nonprofit research firm that focuses on social issues, said that 175 American companies, including PepsiCo and Coca-Cola, had a "nonequity" interest in South Africa, meaning that they maintain contracts, licenses or franchises.

PepsiCo, which is based in Purchase, New York, said it had no plans to search for another franchisee to sell its soft drinks.



A 22% INCREASE IN NET EARNINGS IN 1989

In millions of French Francs	1989	1988 (restated)	Percentage Variation
Sales	17,195	14,569	+ 18.0%
Operating margin	1,862	1,560	+ 6.5%
Income before non-operating items	936	766	+ 22.2%
Non-operating items	-	211	
Net income for the year	936	977	
Earnings per share before non-operating items (in French Francs)	59.28	54.18	+ 9.4%
Net dividend (excluding tax credit)	22.00	20.00	+ 10.0%

* on increase of 9% over 1988, on a comparable basis.

The growth registered in 1989 resulted from contrasting developments within the Company's business segments.

- The Human Healthcare segment performed well, mainly because of a 28% increase in sales generated in the overseas markets; the operating margin for the segment also grew satisfactorily, amounting to FF1,503 million despite an on-going commitment to sustain research costs (up by 17% at FF1,302 million);
- The Bio-Activities segment enjoyed sustained sales growth but experienced a decrease in profitability (1989 operating margin - FF475 million), with the Agri-Veterinary sector and, in particular, the Rendering business encumbering the good performances of the Bio-Industries sector;
- The Perfumes and Beauty Products segment performed well in trading areas outside the United States (operating margin - FF145 million) but the results reported for US operations, showing an operating loss of FF87 million in 1989, were poor;
- The contribution to SANOFI's net earnings of associated companies, particularly Yves Rocher and Nitta Rica, progressed very strongly, increasing from FF68 million in 1988 to FF181 million in 1989.

In millions of French Francs	1989	1988
Working capital provided by operations	1,595	1,531
Capital expenditure	2,492	2,483
- including property plant and equipment	1,036	956

The year 1989 was marked by an on-going commitment to high levels of capital expenditure and research costs. Given the proceeds from the issue of shares with warrants in December, 1988, the resulting financing requirements in no way affected the Group's medium and long-term creditworthiness, which remains sound.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held on May 29, 1990.

YOUR LIFE TODAY AND TOMORROW

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Month	Low	High	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Low P.M. Chg
Jan	25 1/2	26 1/2	1.00	4.00	13.00	25 1/2	26 1/2	+ 1/2
Feb	26 1/2	27 1/2	1.00	4.00	13.00	26 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/2
Mar	27 1/2	28 1/2	1.00	4.00	13.00	27 1/2	28 1/2	+ 1/2
Apr	28 1/2	29 1/2	1.00	4.00	13.00	28 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
May	29 1/2	30 1/2	1.00	4.00	13.00	29 1/2	30 1/2	+ 1/2
Jun	30 1/2	31 1/2	1.00	4.00	13.00	30 1/2	31 1/2	+ 1/2
Jul	31 1/2	32 1/2	1.00	4.00	13.00	31 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1/2
Aug	32 1/2	33 1/2	1.00	4.00	13.00	32 1/2	33 1/2	+ 1/2
Sep	33 1/2	34 1/2	1.00	4.00	13.00	33 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1/2
Oct	34 1/2	35 1/2	1.00	4.00	13.00	34 1/2	35 1/2	+ 1/2
Nov	35 1/2	36 1/2	1.00	4.00	13.00	35 1/2	36 1/2	+ 1/2
Dec	36 1/2	37 1/2	1.00	4.00	13.00	36 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1/2

THE EVOLUTION OF THE MESSAGE.

As they leap in the water, dolphins "speak" to one another, using sounds and frequencies that are often too high for the human ear to hear. In the language of physics, the dolphins are employing an acoustic channel to transmit a sonic code. Human beings need even more sophisticated means of communication - systems that can transmit not only words, but images and data as well. That's where Telettra comes in. As an industry leader in advanced telecommunication systems. On five continents, Telettra's engineers are building public and private network systems with the unique Telettra expertise and know-how. In Europe and Australia. In North and South America. In Africa. Telettra is a global company with sales of over \$1,200 million. And we have another \$180 million in capital investments - to say nothing of 1,800 expert scientists - at work for us to design and build outstanding high-tech systems, including prototypes for the integrated networks of the future. Innovation and global-quality to leap every barrier, to improve our way of life. Telettra - Communication in progress.

Telettra
FlatGroup

AMEX

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change
AA	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
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AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
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AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
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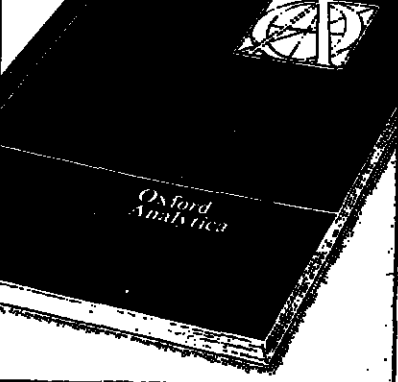
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AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
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AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+
AAE	10.12	+	W	1.12	+

From Fortress Europe and Giant Japan to the US and Super 301.



(Trade and Protectionism: A Special Business Report)

Last year, the value of world merchandise exports amounted to over 2.5 trillion dollars with trade in services worth billions more. The expansion of world trade continually outstrips the growth of world output. But, to what extent is this international exchange - and the consequent opening up of economies and markets - under threat?

- * What will the development of the EC towards 1992 imply for the trading system? Are outsiders right to worry about a "Fortress Europe"?
- * Will Super 301 be successful in opening markets? Conversely, could it turn out to be substantially damaging to world trade relations?
- * Is there really a trend away from multilateralism and towards bilateralism? Does it matter?
- * Will the Strategic Impediments Initiative lead to significant change in the Japanese distribution system? Or is it merely an attempt to contain protectionist pressure in the US?
- * Does economic and political reform in the Communist Bloc promise significant trading opportunities? Or perhaps fierce competition for Western producers?

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THE US & EUROPE: COOPERATION, CONFLICT OR CRISIS?

Co-sponsored by the
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF AMERICAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
Paris, June 13-15, 1990

This major conference will take a new and hard look at the most critical issues and opportunities facing American and European business leaders within the context of the rapidly changing European economic and political environment.

Among the topics to be discussed will be US-European Trade Relations; Economic and Monetary Union; Trade and Investment Flows; Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and the Single Market; The Outlook for Industrial Cooperation, and A Japanese Viewpoint of US-European Relations.

The Prime Minister of France, Michel Rocard, will be the guest speaker at the opening dinner on Wednesday, June 13, 1990.

THE DISTINGUISHED GROUP OF SPEAKERS WILL INCLUDE:

- Percy Barnevik, President & Chief Executive Officer, Asea Brown Boveri Ltd
- Edith Cresson, Minister of European Affairs, France
- The Rt Hon Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Deputy Prime Minister, UK
- Gavin H Laird, Secretary General, Amalgamated Engineering Union, UK
- Jacques de Larosiere, Governor, Banque de France
- David McKinney, President, IBM Europe, France
- Robert E Mosbacher, Secretary of Commerce, United States
- Thomas M T Niles, US Ambassador to the European Commission
- Hisashi Owada, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan
- The Rt Hon David Owen, MP, Leader, GDP, UK
- Sir Michael Palliser, Chairman, Samuel Montagu & Co Ltd, UK
- Vassio Papandreu, Commissioner for Industrial Relations and Social Affairs, EC
- Francois Perigot, President, CNPF, France
- Wolfgang Röllner, Chairman of the Board, Dresdner Bank AG, West Germany
- H O Ruding, Former Finance Minister, The Netherlands
- George Soros, President, Soros Foundations, United States
- Hans Tietmeyer, Member of the Board, Deutsche Bundesbank, Former State Secretary, Ministry of Finance, West Germany

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The fee for the conference is US\$ 1,200.00. This includes the opening dinner, all lunches, cocktails and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be returned less a US\$ 100.00 administration charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before May 30. We regret that there can be no refund should you cancel after May 30. Substitutions can be made at any time.

REGISTRATION FORM

To register, please complete and return this form to: Jane Blackmore, Conference Office, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, England. Tel: (44 1) 379 4302; Fax: (44 1) 836 9717.

Conference fee: US\$ 1,200.00. (Payable in any convertible currency.)

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please invoice

Title _____ First Name _____

Surname _____

Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ Country _____

Telephone _____ Fax _____

CONFERENCE LOCATION

The conference will be held at the Hotel Intercontinental, 3 rue de Castiglione, 75001 Paris, France.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

A limited number of rooms are available at preferential rates at Le Grand Hotel, 2 rue Scribe, 75009 Paris, France. To make your room reservation, please contact Martine Tournaire in the Reservations Department no later than May 11. Tel: (33 1) 40 07 32 32; Fax: (33 1) 42 66 12 51.

Australian Shares Hit Lowest Level in a Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — The Australian stock market fell Thursday to its lowest level in a year amid worries about the financial stability of Elders Ltd., the diversified brewing concern.

The All Ordinaries Index closed 7.5 points lower at 1,498.4, the lowest level since April 27, 1989.

The market, which has been weakened in recent months by poor corporate earnings and high interest rates, has been dragged lower this week by the severe slump in Elders shares. The stock fell to a two-year low of 1.80 Australian dollars (\$1.37) on Wednesday and closed at 1.83 dollars Thursday.

Rick Ashton, broker at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Australia Ltd., noted that in addition to worries about Elders, concern about the near-term outlook for the Japanese stock market had hurt Australian stocks.

"I think people are a bit nervous about Tokyo," he said. "The signs for our economy are, I believe, not all that flash."

Alan Birkenhead, an analyst at the stockbroker A.C. Goode, forecast that "the market could drift down 40 or 50 points next week."

The fall in Elders shares has stemmed primarily from worries about Harbin Holdings Ltd., the private company owned by Elders management which owns 55 percent of the diversified brewer. Harbin is estimated to have debts of about 3 billion dollars.

The market was also concerned about whether Elders will be able to complete a sweeping restructuring plan designed to refocus the company on its brewing interests and reduce debt.

(Reuters, AFP)

Packer Withdraws Bid
The Australian businessman Kerry Packer on Thursday withdrew his bid for Bond Media Ltd., the 51.6-percent owned subsidiary of Bond Corp. Holdings, Reuters reported.

Bond Corp. bought the unit from Mr. Packer in 1987 for 1.02 billion dollars. Mr. Packer's bid to buy the group back was valued at just 52.8 million dollars.

Television Corp. of Australia, the takeover vehicle controlled by Mr. Packer, said the bid was dropped because the expiry of its underwriting agreement to raise new capital.

Taiwan Beckons to Bankers

TAIPEI — Taiwan's banking sector is about to enter an era of fierce competition as cash-rich business groups prepare to bid for the first new private banks here in more than a decade, bankers and business executives said.

Applications to the Finance Ministry for the new licenses opened on Thursday and will close Oct. 12. Analysts and officials expect about 30 companies to apply, with perhaps 10 accepted.

Analysts expect Taiwan's banks, most of which are state-run, to be sorely tested as the new institutions fight to attract personnel and business.

"This is an immediate threat to existing banks," said Ken Ping, vice president of the state-owned Bank of Communications.

Executives from groups planning new banks said they were confident of success because of the wealth of capital and many business opportunities in Taiwan. Taiwan is one of Asia's most profitable banking markets.

"New banks will be more aggressive than existing banks in business promotions and management because they must be competitive," said David Sim, vice president of Pacific Wire & Cable Co., which plans to apply to set up bank.

Taiwanese business groups are not the only ones eager to take advantage of the island's lucrative banking market. With \$70 billion in foreign exchange reserves, Taiwan is second in the world only to Japan, and its foreign trade volume is similar to China's.

Japanese bankers also would like to expand here, but say they are barred by an unofficial

Japanese government ban on opening branches in Taiwan.

Currently, most big Japanese banks have staff working unofficially in Taiwan banks. But only one Japanese bank, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., has a branch in Taiwan, set up before Tokyo established relations with Beijing in 1972.

However, a Finance Ministry official denied that there were any guidelines forbidding Japanese banks to open branches in Taiwan. He said no banks had applied.

Bankers in Taiwan expect that the new banks set up here would find their operations restricted by the government, at least initially.

The new banks will be restricted to traditional loans and deposits and will not be permitted into the profitable foreign exchange or trust businesses, bankers said.

"This is unfair," said Wang Yon-teng, chairman of the Rebar Group, a diversified conglomerate of foods, textiles, construction and hotels, which plans to set up a bank.

Mr. Wang asserted that Taiwan's banking industry is unhealthy because of government intervention. Only three Taiwanese banks are privately owned.

Bankers said that competition from new banks would help speed up the privatization of the government-controlled banks, which is scheduled to start this month.

It took more than a decade of wrangling before the government agreed to sell some of its stake in three commercial banks — Hua Nan Commercial Bank, Chang Hwa Commercial Bank and First Commercial Bank.

Taiwan Firm Asks For Bridge Loan In U.S. Purchase

TAIPEI — An executive of Chinese Petroleum Corp. said Thursday that the state-owned Taiwanese oil company was seeking a bridge loan of up to \$700 million from a U.S. and several local banks to help finance the purchase of Huihuang Corp. real estate and oil and gas interests.

The China Petroleum executive said the loan would be arranged by the state-owned Bank of Communications, several local banks and a U.S. bank.

Ken Ping, vice president of Bank of Communications, said the loan of between \$600 million and \$700 million would be signed next month.

The deal to buy Houston real estate and Indonesian energy interests from the Texas oil investor Roy M. Huffington has been estimated to be worth between \$600 million and \$1 billion. China Petroleum refused to specify the value.

China Petroleum's U.S. affiliate Opticell America Inc. on April 7 signed an agreement with Huffington under which the Taiwanese company would take over the closely held energy company's operations,

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
3200	1650	4000
1989	1989	1989
1990	1990	1990
Exchange Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	2895.69	2959.98
Singapore Straits Times	1525.22	1522.40
Sydney All Ordinaries	1498.30	1505.80
Tokyo Nikkei 225	29623.00	29440.00
Kuala Lumpur Composite	555.33	555.19
Bangkok Book Club	N.A.	731.69
Seoul Composite Stock	806.86	813.66
Taipei Weighted Price	9978.86	9781.98
Manila Composite	N.A.	326.26
New Zealand Barclays	1733.62	1728.15
Bombay National Index	408.08	417.54
% Change		
	+1.21	+0.19
	-0.50	+0.62
	+0.03	-0.84
	+2.01	
		-0.32
	-2.74	

Source: AFP

International Herald Tribune

which include a 20 percent voting interest in a gas and oil joint venture in east Kalimantan, Indonesia, and 419 acres (169.5 hectares) of real estate in Houston.

Mr. Ken said the bridge loan would later be replaced by longer-term syndication. He did not give more details.

Singapore Firm Calls UIC Bid Without Merit

SINGAPORE — Singapore Land Ltd. said Thursday that an offer by United Industrial Corp. to buy all its shares has no merit.

The company was responding to an offer last week made by UIC through its wholly-owned unit UIC Enterprise Pte. It proposed to acquire all Singland shares at 15 Singapore dollars (\$7.99) each and its warrants at 7.54 dollars.

"The board has preliminarily concluded that the offer has no merit," Singapore Land said. "The board will respond more fully in its circular to Singapore Land shareholders once UIC's offer document has been received."

Separately, UIC, whose chairman is the younger brother of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, said it had increased its stake to 29.1 percent of Singapore Land from 26.6 percent.

Korean Cars Find the Going Tough

SEOUL — A weak yen is deepening the woes of South Korean carmakers already suffering from an export slump. But industry and government officials are determined to defy predictions that the country's auto success story may be over.

"Despite problems we have, car manufacturing should play a major role in creating jobs and gross national product in the future," said Nam Chung-woo, director of the Trade Ministry's Transportation Machinery Division.

"We learn from errors. I think our firms will surge again as strong suppliers of small cars, pushing the Japanese up-market," he said.

South Korean car exports, which enabled the industry to grow rapidly in the past five years, dropped 38 percent from 576,000 units in 1988 to 356,000 last year, ministry figures show.

Overseas sales show no signs of recovery but industry officials hope robust domestic demand will cushion the impact and allow them to more than double their annual capacity to over four million cars by 1996.

Factors contributing to the export drop included slowness to introduce new models, a strong local currency and rising labor costs following strikes and disputes. Industry analysts said the weakness of the Japanese yen was the biggest threat.

The yen has fallen about 9 percent against the dollar this year, far outpacing the won's fall of under 4 percent, making Japanese cars relatively cheap compared to rival Korean makes.

Of South Korea's three main car producers — Hyundai Motor Co., Daewoo Motor Co. and Kia Motor Co. — the biggest, Hyundai, was the hardest hit.

In the first quarter of this year, car exports fell 40 percent from a year earlier. Kia, in which Ford Motor Co. has a 10 percent stake, and Daewoo, which is half-owned by General Motors Corp., supply cars to the U.S. partners, which market them under their own names.

Hyundai, whose subcompact Excel was the best-selling import in the United States until 1988 after a stunning 1986 debut there, saw North American sales shrink to

152,600 cars in 1989, less than half the 1988 sale of 359,500.

Hyundai did not change the Excel model for three years and suffered a setback in its bid to break into the more profitable middle-sized U.S. car market. Under half the targeted 80,000 Sonatas were sold in the first year in 1989 as consumers chose the better known Honda Accord and Toyota Camry.

Since late last year, Hyundai has shipped a new Excel model, upgraded the Sonata's engine and set up a U.S. financing arm.

Domestic sales rose 36 percent year-on-year to 220,000 vehicles in the first quarter of this year after a 46 percent jump to 763,000 in 1989. Analysts said the market would grow by 30 percent annually in the next two years.

Control of labor problems and technology development are important tasks carmakers face, analysts said.

Strikes resulted in production losses of 141,000 cars in 1989. The government voiced optimism about this year's labor problems, saying the number of disputes dropped to less than 70 cases so far this year from more than 320 a year earlier.

TRADE: Japan Surplus

(Continued from first finance page)

Minister of international trade and industry, asked executives of Japanese trading houses to continue efforts to boost imports to help curb the trade surplus, officials said.

Mr. Muto was quoted as saying he had been doing his best in talks with the United States on removing structural barriers to trade and investment. "Japan has shifted into an age of import promotion from that of export promotion," he said.

Separately, Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said the current level of the yen did not reflect Japan's economic fundamentals. He told the parliament that policy coordination among the Group of Seven industrial nations has been working. He refused to comment on a report that European central banks have used funds provided by Japan to sell dollars against the yen in the foreign exchange markets.

Besides the yen weakness, analysts cited other reasons for the widening of the March trade surplus. Distortions from implementation of the consumption tax a year ago in March caused imports to fall on a year-on-year basis for the first time since September 1987, said Chikara Sumita, economist at UBS/Phillips & Drew International.

"There was a surge in imports last March and a drop in the consumption tax, so year-on-year growth of imports is distorted," he said.

Japan's import bill in March shrank 4.8 percent, to \$18.92 billion from \$19.88 billion a year ago. Part of the decline in imports was due to a drop in oil prices in March, analysts said.

Exports fell for the sixth consecutive month in March, dropping 1.8 percent, to \$26.01 billion from \$26.49 billion a year earlier.

Some analysts said March was an anomaly and that the trade surplus should continue to show monthly year-on-year declines but by increasingly smaller margins than in the last fiscal year.

(Reuters, AFP)

Soviets Ask for Japan's Help on Oil and Gas

TOKYO — The Soviet Union is asking for Japanese participation in coal, oil and natural gas production deals in the Soviet Far East, Soviet embassy officials said Thursday.

The Soviet coal industry minister, Mikhail I. Shadov, now visiting Tokyo, has met officials at Japanese power and trading companies and proposed a deal under which his ministry would supply

three million tons of Siberian steaming coal a year for 10 years in exchange for Japanese goods, including drilling, sorting and transport equipment, they said.

Next week, Georgi Rahimbayev, the Soviet vice minister for foreign economic relations, is scheduled to visit Tokyo for initial talks to start full-scale drilling for oil and natural gas in two undersea wells off the coast of the Soviet island of Sakhalin, north of Japan.

The Sakhalin project was first signed in 1974 but has since been frozen except for test drilling due to political problems between Moscow and Tokyo and a global oil glut in the 1980s.

"Conditions for this oil deal are maturing, including prices," one embassy official said. Estimated deposits for the Oduptu and Chivo wells off Sakhalin have not been announced.

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

THE PORT AUTHORITY OF NY & NJ

DEVELOPMENT OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS ON TWO PARCELS IN HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY THE WATERFRONT AT HOBOKEN PARCELS 7 & 8

THE WATERFRONT AT HOBOKEN is a joint project of The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and The City of Hoboken to redevelop a portion of the City's southern waterfront for mixed use purposes. The site is owned by the City and leased to the Port Authority which is seeking to enter into long term ground subleases with developers for individual parcels within the site. All construction will be consistent with The City of Hoboken's approved Redevelopment Plan and Design Guidelines.

The Port Authority is pleased to make the first Request for Proposals (RFP) for the residential development of parcels 7 & 8 at the northern end of the development site now known as THE WATERFRONT AT HOBOKEN. The parcels overlook the Hudson River and the Manhattan skyline. Parcels 7 & 8 are bounded by the existing River Street on the West, the future Marina Drive on the East, Fourth Street to the North and Third Street to the South. Parcels 7 & 8 consist of approximately 45,580 square feet and 43,000 square feet of open area respectively.

Developers are invited to submit proposals for the development of market rate residential buildings containing cooperative, condominium or horizontal property regime units on one or both sites. Each building will contain approximately 250,000 s.f. of gross floor area, exclusive of parking.

The RFP is available by mail or in person from the Port Authority. Proposals must be submitted by 3:00 p.m., August 9, 1990. All communications regarding the RFP should be directed to:

THE WATERFRONT AT HOBOKEN
Attention: Lona Mayer
The Port Authority of New York & New Jersey
Five Marine View Plaza - Room 112
Hoboken, New Jersey 07030
Telephone: (201) 963-7836
FAX: (201) 420-0457

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(Continued From Back Page)

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SPORTS

Sutton to Coach Oklahoma St.

United Press International
STILLWATER, Okla. — Eddie Sutton, who left the University of Kentucky under a cloud of scandal, returned to his alma mater on Wednesday when he was named basketball coach at Oklahoma State.

Sutton replaces Leonard Hamilton, who in four years at Oklahoma State, was 56-62.

Sutton has spent 20 years coaching on a major college level. He sat out the 1989-90 season after a recruiting scandal forced his resignation at Kentucky. He was not named in National Collegiate Athletic Association charges that led to sanctions against the school.

Oklahoma State is under pressure to run a clean basketball program because of its ongoing 4-year probation in football. Any NCAA violation — no matter what the sport — would subject the school to the NCAA's "death penalty."

Bruins Rally With 4 Goals in Last Period

The Associated Press
Drew Poulin started and finished a four-goal third-period rally and scored the game-winning goal at 1:44 left as the Boston Bruins stormed from a three-goal deficit to defeat the Hartford Whalers, 6-5, Wednesday night in Hartford, Conn.

The victory evened the Adams

NHL PLAYOFFS

Division semifinal series at two games apiece.

Poulin and Dave Christian each had two goals for Boston and Poulin assisted Christian's tying goal at 8:10 of the third period. Ten minutes later, Poulin scored the winning goal when a pass from Randy Burridge deflected off his skate and between the pads of Whalers goalie Peter Sidorkiewicz.

The Bruins, who had the best record in the National Hockey League during the regular season, trailed by 3-2 entering the third period.

But Poulin started the comeback when he stuffed in his own rebound at 1:28 of the third period and Bob

Beers and Christian scored 1:28 apart to tie the game.

The Bruins rallied after goalie Reggie Lemelin, who was beaten five times on 22 shots, was pulled for the third period in favor of Andy Moog.

"You make a statement to the team with a goaltending change," the Boston coach, Mike Milbury, said. "I thought if we were going to lose the game, at least Andy would get some work and be ready for Friday. Andy came up big."

Sabres 4, Canadiens 2: In Montreal, Pierre Turgeon scored his first two goals of the playoffs as Buffalo evened the series at 2-2. Turgeon broke a 2-2 tie when he took Rick Vaive's pass from behind the net and beat Montreal goalie Patrick Roy with three seconds left in the second period.

He then jumped on a loose puck in a scramble after a 2-on-1 break and lifted it over Roy at 1:02 of the third.

"I had a few chances, and I guess the puck just bounced for us tonight," said Turgeon, a 106-point scorer during the regular season who has been dogged by Montreal's ace checker, Guy Carbonneau, through the playoffs.

Patrick Division
Rangers 6, Islanders 1: In Uniondale, N.Y., Carey Wilson, Randy Moller and John Ogrudnick scored in a 2:32 span midway through the second period as the Rangers broke open the game and the series, which they lead, 3-1.

Wilson made the score 3-1 when he nudged the rebound into an empty net at 10:59 during a power play. Just 72 seconds later, Moller got a fluke goal when his slap shot from just inside the blue line hit goalie Glenn Healy's right shoulder, popped in the air, landed behind him and trickled into the net.

Healy was then lifted for Mark Fitzpatrick but Ogrudnick ripped a 15-foot (4.5-meter) shot through Fitzpatrick's pads on the Rangers' next shot.

Capitals 3, Devils 1: In Landover, Maryland, John Druce snipped a 1-1 tie in the second period and Dino Ciccarelli capped Washington's victory by scoring his seventh goal of the series, unassisted, with 2:29 left in the game. Washington goalie Don Beaupre,

making his first start of the series — now tied at 2-2 — stopped 23 of 24 shots.

The Capitals took a 1-0 lead at 2:10 of the second period on a power-play goal by Scott Stevens, who beat the goalie, Sean Burke, with a slap shot from the top of the right faceoff circle into the upper left corner.

Druce gave the Capitals the lead for good just 15 seconds after New Jersey tied the score 1-1 on a goal by Kirk Muller at 13:02. John Tucker sent a centering pass from the left corner into the goalmouth that Druce deflected over the goalie, Burke.

"We were happy they made the change," Washington's coach, Terry Murray, said. "You never change a winning goalie. That's one of the coach's books. If you're ever in doubt, see page two. (Burke) gave us the last goal tonight with a giveaway, and he gave us the winning goal the other night."

After New Jersey won two in a row with Chris Tetteri in goal, the coach, John Cumfitt, elected to start Burke, the loser in Game 1.

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Harold Ballard, Gruff Owner of Toronto Maple Leafs, Dies

By Joe LaPointe

New York Times Service

Harold Ballard, 86, owner of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League and a man described by his team's fact book as "one of the most loved and hated men in Canada," died Wednesday in Toronto.

He had been hospitalized with diabetes-related heart problems.

In Toronto, a large picture of Queen Elizabeth used to hang in Maple Leaf Gardens.

When Ballard became president and governor of the Maple Leafs in 1972, he removed the Queen's picture to make room for more stars.

"I just booted her out," Ballard told Dick Beddoes, author of the biography "Pal Hal." "She never gave me anything. Never paid any taxes for me."

Ballard never let high position inhibit his behavior. He often fought with league authorities, his employees, the news media, the fans and his children.

As this year's Maple Leaf press guide put it, "He continues to defy his critics and dumbfound his detractors by basically just doing

whatever he pleases, regardless of what anyone else thinks."

Ballard once called John Ziegler, the president of the National Hockey League, a "know-nothing shump" and described his own daughter as a "repulsive."

"He was an original, colorful and challenging individual," Ziegler said Wednesday.

He wasn't just talk. At a game in the Philadelphia Spectrum in the late 1970's, Ballard defended his friend, a hockey legend named King Clancy, when Clancy, a former player and referee, angered a fan by accidentally knocking over the man's beer.

"Harold hit him one shot; knocked him kicking," Clancy said in a 1984 interview. "I thought we were both going to get arrested. I was afraid. Harold never gave in another thought. He said it served the guy right, that it would do him some good."

At the time of this fight, both Ballard and Clancy were in their 70s.

Ballard married a minister's daughter, Dorothy Higgs, who died in 1969. He is survived by three children: William, Harold Jr. and Mary.

Ballard never remarried, but he kept close company in recent years with Yolanda Ballard, who changed her name from MacMillan in 1987. They took out a marriage license last January in the Cayman Islands. But Ballard became ill, called off the wedding and entered the hospital.

His last months were filled with court fights involving his children. Ballard's will may determine his heir and the next owner of the team and building.

When asked recently about the process of succession, Paul McNamara, chairman of the board of Maple Leaf Gardens, said: "We just don't know it. I can see a lot of lawsuits flying around here."

Until he acquired control of the team and Maple Leaf Gardens in 1972, Ballard was little known outside hockey circles.

His acquisition of the Leafs, one of Canada's most revered properties, came shortly before Ballard served a year in jail on a fraud conviction for diverting money from the Gardens' accounts to his own.

He had his own brand of patriotism. Ballard opposed hockey games against teams from the Soviet Union, calling the Russians "parasites and barnacles who steal our money." He told friends that on a visit to the Soviet Union he had put a Maple Leaf sticker on Lenin's tomb.

The Leafs, historically one of hockey's best franchises, gradually became one of its worst teams through the 1980s. Their best season in more than a decade has been the current one, during which Ballard was gravely ill and others assumed control.

[In June 1989, Ballard averted a possible takeover of his team and Maple Leaf Gardens by buying 24 percent of the common shares of H.E. Ballard Ltd., held by his eldest son, Harold Ballard Jr., for \$25 million. The Associated Press reported.]

[He was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1977, the year the Leafs celebrated their 50th birthday.]

As an aside to the Canadian Olympic hockey team in St. Moritz, Switzerland, in 1928, Ballard carried the national flag in the opening ceremonies. His father had made the team's skates.

In the Olympic Village, Ballard stole an Olympic flag and brought it home as a souvenir. Years later, he told friends that someone eventually stole it from him.

Ballard invested in Maple Leaf Gardens when it was built in 1931 and worked there as he worked his way through the organization in various positions. In 1965, he sold tickets for two Beatles concerts on the same day, although the contract called for only one.

When the group's manager objected, Ballard told him the fans would tear down the building with the Beatles in it if they didn't do two shows.

Since it was a hot day, Ballard turned up the building's furnace, delayed both shows and ordered the concession stands to sell only large soft drinks.

Ballard, a big, busy man with bright orange-red hair, was "an old-fashioned pirate," said Com Smythe, who ran Maple Leaf Gardens while Ballard was learning the business.

"If there's gold on that ship, it doesn't matter what flag you fly," Smythe said. "Harold is going aboard and get that gold."

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A Ballard Sampler

The Associated Press

TORONTO — The owner of the Toronto Maple Leafs, Harold Ballard, who died Wednesday, was known for his outspoken views on many subjects. Here are some of his more memorable quotes:

On business: "I'll propose anything where I can make a buck." On publicity: "When I get my hockey team or my arena on the front page, I'm just doing my job."

On female sports writers in the locker room: "I told them once, if you want to go in there you can — but you've got to take your clothes off. On the mid-summered Toronto forward, Inge Hammarstrom: "He could go into the corner with six eggs in his pocket and not break any of them."

On Soviets playing in the National Hockey League: "Loyal Canadians and Americans shouldn't let them anywhere near these shores. On an NHL franchise in Saskatchewan: "Who the hell wants to go to Saskatoon, anyway? I don't want to be taking dogsleds to get around. On being charged with tax evasion: "If you get a chance to (cheat) the government out of a few bucks, you'd do it, too."

On his style: "I'll say any damn thing that pops into my head."

Olympian Fortune Gordien, 67, held Discus Record FONTANA, California (AP) — Fortune Gordien, 67, a three-time Olympic discus thrower and former world record holder, died here Tuesday following a long illness.

Gordien was hospitalized since January for surgery to have his intestines removed because of blocked artery in his digestive tract, according to a family friend.

Although Gordien held the world discus record from 1949 to 1959, he never won an Olympic gold medal. He placed fourth in 1942 and second in 1956 when Al Oerter won the first of his four gold medals.

BOOKS

DEAD HEAT: The Race Against the Greenhouse Effect

By Michael Oppenheimer and Robert H. Boyle. 268 pages. \$19.95. New Republic/Basic Books, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HERE is a book that terrifies you, then proposes intelligent solutions to the crisis it foresees. But it also leaves you with an excuse to deny that the problem it addresses really exists.

Its authors are dedicated and articulate environmentalists. Oppenheimer is an authority on global climate who has testified before Congress and Boyle is a senior writer for Sports Illustrated and is president of the Hudson River Fishermen's Association.

They warn that the Earth's atmosphere is warming at a rate that has never before occurred in human history. This warming, they insist, is caused by the so-called Greenhouse Effect, or the tendency of certain gases like carbon dioxide to

trap heat above the Earth and, approximately like the glass of a greenhouse, prevent the sun's heat from escaping.

If this warming continues for another six decades or so, they predict, the earth will be visited by unimaginable catastrophes. But imagine them they do, in horrid detail that goes far beyond the fami-

lar script of melting polar icecaps and rising sea levels, all the way to infestations of outcrops and maggots, to northward migrations of displaced workers and Florida alligators, to a plague of tropical storms and the end of human civilization as we have known it.

Then comes their solution. Stop burning fossil fuels. Switch to solar energy. Capture sunlight with photovoltaic cells, convert it to chemical energy, and "store it in the hydrogen molecule, which can be viewed as a hydrocarbon without the carbon." In short, bring on a new wave of industrialism "based on information technology, such as computers and fiber optics" and "characterized by efficient energy use; robotics; decentralized and customized production; and information services." Quick, before we melt.

No, this conversation will not occur overnight. The authors concede this point. But having done so, they proceed to the most practical parts of their argument. A bridge to a workable future can be built on energy efficiency: longer-lasting light bulbs that use less electricity, cars that go 100 miles on a gallon of gasoline, those sorts of possible attainments.

Governments can lead by creating tax incentives for more efficient energy use, the authors reason. The United States' military-industrial complex can become an environmental-industrial complex. The Cold War can yield to the Warming War.

All of which would be convincing and

inspiring except for one fundamental flaw in the argument. They say that the climate has warmed by approximately 1 degree Fahrenheit over the last 100 years or so, but the scientific community is far from unanimous on this conclusion, and the authors' assertion is confused by waffling over techniques of measurement and arcane talk about the vagaries of computer models.

Some may be tempted to argue that the authors' vision of the future should be accepted regardless of whether global warming has been confirmed because the steps they propose would forestall any threats and lead to other benefits, such as a shift to a more efficient global economy. But such a proposal has an Orwellian cast to it; it smacks of worshipping false gods.

Until scientists establish beyond doubt that the Greenhouse Effect is warming the Earth, civilization will have the right to keep contending over the appropriate political stances of the future, be they benign or malign to the environment. Despite the force of "Dead Heat," people will go on arguing whether the world is going to end in fire or in ice. Don't forget, we might also face a New Ice Age — or Icebox Effect — according to those environmentalists who predict a thick atmospheric cover in the future will block the sun's rays and freeze us all.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AT the midpoint of a semifinal Grand National Teams match at the Cardwell Club in Manhattan, Saul Rosenberg teamed with George Tornay, August Boehm, Mike Engle, John Roberts, and Tom Smith and trailed by 51 imps against Mitchell Pollenz and his foursome. Rosenfeld picked up 64 in the third quarter and held on to win by 20, thanks in part to the diagrammed deal. North and South were Pollenz and his brother Alex. Their bidding to a sound six-spade contract began with Precision Club, strong and artificial, and included a four-club splinter bid, showing a spade fit with club shortness. The slam would have been easy with any lead but a trump, but Boehm produced the spade three, a slightly unorthodox choice that may have affected the outcome. South won in dummy, crossed to the club ace and ruffed a club to reach his moment of truth. The declarer chose the simple route by crossing to the heart ace, ruffing another club and throwing his remaining clubs on top diamonds. But when he then ruffed a diamond in order to pull the missing trumps he was defeated by the bad trump split. He was unable to score a heart trick at the finish. The alternative play for South at the fourth trick, fractionally better, was to finesse the heart jack. If this lost as South feared, giving West a chance to lead a second trump, there would still have been the chance of an even heart split or a squeeze. The heart finesse would have succeeded, making the slam and changing the result of the match.

NORTH			
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ
♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
SOUTH			
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ
♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:			
South	West	North	East
1♠	1♥	2♠	2♥
2♠	2♥	3♠	3♥
4♠	4♥	5♠	5♥
6♠	6♥		
West led the spade three.			

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



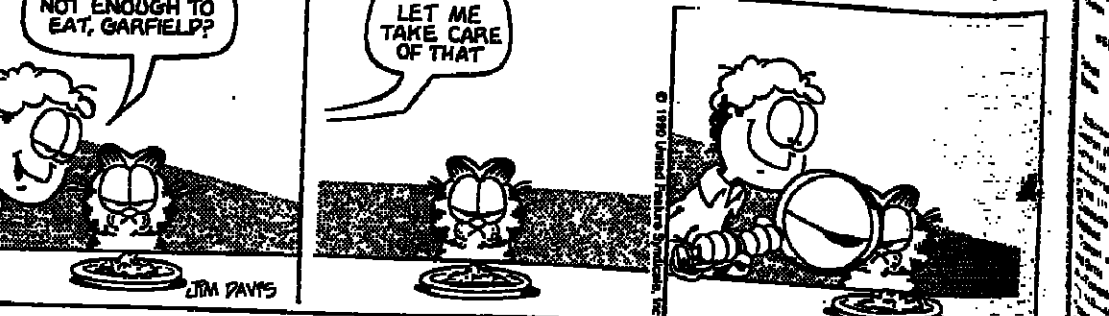
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

SPORTS

2 College Teammates, Reunited by the Mets, Shut Down Pirates, 3-0

The Associated Press
Frank Viola and John Franco, college teammates at St. John's University in New York, combined on a six-hitter as the New York Mets rebounded from an opening day blowout to beat Pittsburgh, 3-0, in New York.

Viola allowed five singles in 7 1/2 innings Wednesday.

The Mets were coming off Monday's 12-3 loss, when the Pirates pounded seven pitchers for 17 hits.

Gregg Jefferies and Kevin McReynolds hit home runs for the Mets, who also had two homers in the opener.

Viola, 24-7 for Minnesota in 1988 en route to the American League Cy Young Award, struck out eight and walked none. The left-hander had total control of his changeup and did not go to a three-ball count once. He threw 89 pitches, 65 for strikes.

"He was so sharp that even if the hitters guessed what was coming, they couldn't hit it," the Mets' catcher, Barry Lyons, said.

Franco, acquired from Cincinnati for reliever Randy Myers, replaced Viola in the eighth with Jose Lind on second. His first delivery to Barry Bonds was a wild pitch, but he then got out of the inning with a grounder to second.

Expos 6, Cardinals 4: In St. Louis, Orel Hershiser won his first National League start and Tim Lincecum hit a go-ahead sacrifice fly off Greg Maddux in the seventh as Montreal averted a three-game sweep.

Pedro Guerrero had a two-run home run in the fourth and drove in a third run with a single in the sixth.

Giants 3, Braves 0: Braves 4, Giants 3: Kevin Bass and Robby Thompson homered as San Francisco opened its National League

title defense with a shutout in Atlanta. The Braves won the second game, keyed by rookie Mark Lemke's second-inning single with the bases loaded.

Rick Reuschel, at 40 the oldest player in the league, gave up three hits in 5 1/2 innings of the first game, and Jeff Brantley and Alton Hamaker finished with hitless relief for the Giants.

All four Braves runs in the second game were unearned. Atlanta scored three times in the second inning off Russ Swan, aided by the left-handed rookie's wildness and error by second baseman Thompson.

Reds 5, Astros 0: Jack Armstrong and Rick Mahler combined on a four-hitter in Houston, as Cincinnati completed a three-game sweep. A double by Todd Benitez in the second gave the Reds the lead, and Eric Davis hit a two-run double in a three-run third.

Padres 3, Dodgers 1: In San Diego, Andy Benes and two relievers combined on a four-hitter for the Padres.

Benes had a no-hitter through six innings, but Kal Daniels led off the seventh with a double and scored on Eddie Murray's single. Calvin Schiraldi relieved and allowed two hits before Craig Lefferts came in and got three outs for his first save.

Garry Templeton had a two-run single in the fourth and Tony Gwynn homered to lead off the eighth.

Twins 3, Athletics 0: In an American League game in Oakland, California, Kent Hrbek hit a three-run homer in the first inning and rookie Kevin Tapani pitched six shutout innings to help the Twins avoid a three-game sweep.

Red Sox 3, Tigers 2: In Boston, Dwight Gooden hit his 367th career home run in the fifth inning and singled home the winning run in the 10th as Boston completed a three-game sweep.

Rangers 11, Blue Jays 5: Pete Incaviglia homered and drove in five runs in Toronto as Texas built a 10-run lead in two innings and coasted past the Blue Jays. The Jays' streak of 41 straight sellouts at the SkyDome ended as just 35,031 fans attended.

Royals 2, Orioles 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, Mark Davis, the National League Cy Young winner last season, got his first American League start, pitching a perfect ninth inning that preserved Kansas City's victory.

Gerald Perry and Kevin Seitzer singled home runs in the fifth for Kansas City.



Frank Viola hurled a pitch in the fifth inning against the Pirates, who were overwhelmed and shut out.

Wade Boggs singled to lead off the 10th. Marty Barrett sacrificed, Mike Greenwell, who went 4-for-4, was hit by a pitch and Ellis Burks popped out to shortstop before Evans hit a grounder down the third-base line.

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Langston and Witt Combine For No-Hitter Against Seattle

United Press International
ANAHEIM, California — Even with a pitcher's dream coming into view, Mark Langston saw reality all too clearly.

The 29-year-old California Angels left-hander admitted to running out of gas Wednesday night and yielded to reliever Mike Witt in the eighth inning. Witt, who is experienced in these matters, proved just the man for the task.

The result was a 1-0 victory over the Seattle Mariners and a no-hitter — the first combined no-hitter in major league baseball in 14 years.

Langston, making his debut for California against his former teammates, left after 98 pitches and seven innings. The decision to leave was his and he refused to second-guess himself.

"I finally hit the wall after the seventh," Langston said. "This early in the season I was fortunate to go seven."

Doug Rader, manager of the Angels, said: "We basically let him dictate. I kept asking him how he felt after the fourth inning. He finally admitted he was done after the seventh."

The crowd of 25,632 at Anaheim Stadium booed when Langston failed to come out in the eighth inning. For the last three outs, the fans were on their feet, and the noise built to a crescendo as Witt struck out Ken Griffey Jr. to end the game.

No great mob scene followed on the field. Witt simply stepped off the mound and raised his arm to shake hands with his catcher.

Witt, moved to the bullpen this season with the off-season acquisition of Langston, recorded his first save since 1983.

Langston, who spent five seasons with Seattle and part of last year with Montreal, walked four and struck out three. Witt pitched the last no-hitter for the Angels — a perfect game against Texas in 1984.

"I knew that Witt was the right guy to finish this one," Rader said. "He's done it before. Witt's perfect game was the most dominating I have seen. I am very happy for both of them."

The no-hitter highlighted an early-season power display by pitchers around the league. Nolan Ryan of Texas and Bruce Hurst and rookie Andy Benes of San Diego already have taken no-hitters into at least the fifth inning.

Langston and Witt received all the support they needed in the seventh inning when Dante Bichette drew a bases-loaded walk to force in the only run.

Johnny "Blue Moon" Odom and Francisco Barrios of the Chicago White Sox combined on a no-hitter against Oakland on July 28, 1976. Odom pitched five innings and Barrios four in a 2-1 victory.

Pitches Sharp, Endurance Not

United Press International
ANAHEIM, California — Wednesday night's combined no-hitter by the California Angels highlighted an early-season power show by pitchers.

With spring training shortened by the 32-day lockout by baseball owners, team managers had feared their pitchers would struggle early in attempting to get their arms ready.

But the pitchers appear to be sharp. Only their endurance may have been stunted by the lockout.

With the season all of 3 days old, four teams have taken no-hitters into the sixth inning.

On Opening Day, Nolan Ryan threw a no-hitter through five innings but left after 90 pitches, and the Texas Rangers went on to beat Toronto, 4-2.

On the same day, San Diego's Bruce Hurst took a no-hitter against the Dodgers into the seventh before losing, 4-2.

And Wednesday, Padres rookie Andy Benes yielded no hits through six innings. He gave way to Calvin Schiraldi, and the Padres went on to defeat the Dodgers, 3-1.

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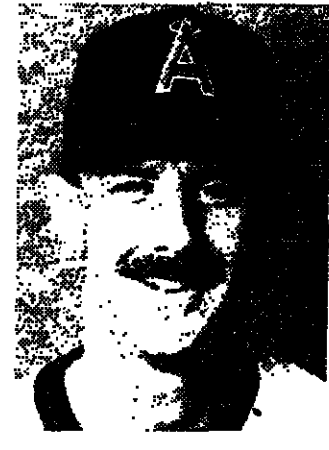
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Mike Witt

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Catcher Lance Parrish, backing up first base, caught O'Brien in a run-down off first. No Seattle runner reached second. The two Angels pitchers retired the last 14 Mariners in a row.

"There was good pitching on both sides," Seattle's manager, Jim Lefebvre, said. "Unfortunately it took a no-hitter to beat us. We just couldn't get anything going."

The Angels managed seven hits. Erik Hanson scattered five hits over five innings before giving way to Gary Eave. In the seventh, Eave walked Johnny Ray with one out before Joyner doubled off the left-field wall to send Ray to third.

Chili Davis was walked intentionally to load the bases. After getting a 1-2 count on Bichette, Eave missed on three straight pitches to force in the only run. Keith Comstock came in to strike out Rick Schu and Parrish to end the threat.

Langston left the Expos as a free agent after last season. After considering five teams, he settled on the Angels, who signed him to a \$16 million contract over five seasons. His signing opened the floodgates of multimillion-dollar contracts that dominated baseball news this winter.

"It's just wild, I'm shocked," Langston said. "I tried to envision the way my first game would go. Believe me, what I pictured isn't close to the way it turned out."

Witt struck out Griffey on a 1-2 count to end the game, completing his first relief appearance since Sept. 20, 1983 and giving the Angels their eighth no-hitter in franchise history.

This was the first no-hitter in the majors since Tom Browning of Cincinnati pitched a perfect game against the Dodgers on Sept. 16, 1988.

The closest thing to a hit for the Mariners came in the fifth when the leadoff batter, Pete O'Brien, hit a sharp grounder between first and

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Chili Davis was walked intentionally to load the bases. After getting a 1-2 count on Bichette, Eave missed on three straight pitches to force in the only run. Keith Comstock came in to strike out Rick Schu and Parrish to end the threat.

Langston left the Expos as a free agent after last season. After considering five teams, he settled on the Angels, who signed him to a \$16 million contract over five seasons. His signing opened the floodgates of multimillion-dollar contracts that dominated baseball news this winter.

"It's just wild, I'm shocked," Langston said. "I tried to envision the way my first game would go. Believe me, what I pictured isn't close to the way it turned out."

Witt struck out Griffey on a 1-2 count to end the game, completing his first relief appearance since Sept. 20, 1983 and giving the Angels their eighth no-hitter in franchise history.

This was the first no-hitter in the majors since Tom Browning of Cincinnati pitched a perfect game against the Dodgers on Sept. 16, 1988.

The closest thing to a hit for the Mariners came in the fifth when the leadoff batter, Pete O'Brien, hit a sharp grounder between first and

VANTAGE POINT/David Aldridge

Jumping Headlong Into the Fray Over NBA's Best

Washington Post Service

THE NATIONAL Basketball Association regular season culminates in 10 days, and with it comes the hue and cry about most valuable player honors and other superlatives. Here are just a few of the more obvious choices:

• **Most Valuable Player:** Charles Barkley of Philadelphia. Although Rick Mahorn's presence has given Barkley more freedom to roam, Sir Charles has lifted his game yet another notch. All of the five players ahead of him in scoring average (Michael Jordan, Karl Malone, Patrick Ewing, Tom Chambers, Dominique Wilkins) take more than 19 shots a game; Barkley gets it done with a much more economical 15.

He has also become a wily veteran whose motions stay on the same plane, though he'll give his teammates a verbal jolt when they need one.

You could make a case for Magic Johnson. Byron Scott is superb, and the Los Angeles Lakers' scoring up front, other than James Worthy's, has been sporadic. Johnson has put Los Angeles on his back, and the Lakers have the league's best record. There is a correlation.

And several others: Jordan, Chicago; Malone, Utah; Akers Olatunji, Houston; Ewing, New York.

• **Coach of the Year:** Pat Riley of the Lakers. Riley's psychological efforts never have been more needed. His team still is playing at an unbelievably high level, and someone other than the players has to keep their interest razor-sharp. And no team plays better zone defense (oops, can't say that) in the playoffs. Riley's made a cottage industry out of never being coach of the year. That should change.

You could make a case for Rick Adelman of Portland. His quiet but sturdy leadership has melded a talented but selfish bunch into a strong team that's right on the Lakers'



Pat Riley



David Robinson



Charles Barkley



Rony Selkaly

heels. A fellow named Buck Williams has been a godsend, too.

And several others: Chuck Daly, Detroit; Jim Lynnam, Philadelphia; Cotton Fitzsimmons, Phoenix; Phil Jackson, Chicago.

• **Rookie of the Year:** David Robinson of San Antonio.

There will be no further discussion on this matter.

And several others: Tim Hardaway, Golden State; Sherman Douglas, Miami; Dana Barros, Seattle; Pook Richardson, Minnesota.

• **Most Improved Player:** Rony Selkaly of Miami. On an expansion team, where there's nowhere to hide, Selkaly has developed into a solid pivotman. His offense is much more polished (17 points per game), and he's become a quality rebounder (11 rebounds per game). If the Heat drafts Derrick Coleman or a similar power forward to give him some help next season, Miami could take a big leap up.

You could make a case for Tony Campbell of the Minnesota Timberwolves. He's always said he can score in this league if given the chance, and he has. But the guess here is that Campbell's 23-point average is more a result of lots of playing time in Bill Musselman's half-court offense.

Others: Hershey Hawkins, Philadelphia; Rick Smith, Indiana; Charles Smith, Los Angeles Clippers.

• **Best Sixth Man:** Ricky Pierce of Milwaukee. Every season, Pierce seems to take over more and more of the Bucks' offense. He's become the focal point this year, at a 23-points-per-game clip. He's added to his offensive arsenal with 43 three-pointers, after making only 19 in his first seven seasons combined. Without him the Bucks have no chance.

You could make a case for Walter Davis of Denver. His jumper is as deadly as ever, and he's been the stable one for the Nuggets this season. He made a seamless transition from starter over the past couple of years.

And several others: Detlef Schrempf, Indiana; John Williams, Cleveland; Vinny Delany, Lakers; Dennis Rodman of Detroit; Craig Ehlo of Cleveland, and Kevin McHale of Boston have been starters for a good portion of the season so it wouldn't be fair to consider them.

• **Defensive Player of the Year:** Akers Olatunji. Think about it this way. Take Rodman off the Pistons. You still could have Joe Dumars, John Salley, Isiah Thomas, Bill Laimbeer and James Edwards on the floor, a

pretty good defensive unit. Take Olatunji off the Rockets, and what do you have? Sure, Rodman can defend anyone individually. But Detroit's defense comes from a team concept, in which everyone helps everyone else. Olatunji is the one-man wall team. He leads the league in rebounding. He leads the league in blocked shots. Anyone fool enough to come down low finds out how good he is, quickly.

You could make a case for Rodman. The above stated, Rodman is still the league's best at shutting down a guy anywhere on the floor. His near-maniac approach to the game may flame out at any time, but while the fire burns, he is chaos.

And several others: Ewing, Jordan; Dumars; Manute Bol, Golden State.

• **AB-NBA:** First team: Barkley, Malone, Ewing, Jordan, Johnson. Second team: Larry Bird, Boston; Chambers, Phoenix; Olatunji; John Stockton, Utah; Clyde Drexler, Portland. Third team: McHale; Terry Cummings, San Antonio; Robinson; Fat Lever, Denver; Reggie Miller, Indiana.

• **Honorable Mention:** Kevin Johnson, Phoenix; Xavier McDaniel, Seattle; Dumars; Jeff Malone, Washington; Scottie Pippen, Chicago; Mark Price, Cleveland; Worthy; Chris Mullin, Golden State.

Snafu Forces Out Japan Olympics Chief

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Billionaire Yoshiaki Tsutsumi said Thursday that he would resign in May as Japan Olympic Committee president because of a snafu during the Asian Winter Games — where the North Korean and Mongolian national anthems were played during a ceremony honoring a South Korean athlete.

"I'm sorry for the clumsiness and for all the troubles," Tsutsumi said. "Hoping that such an embarrassing mistake will never happen again, I hope the board of directors will approve my resignation at their next meeting on May 9," he told a news conference after his at Olympic Committee office.

The mix-up occurred March 9 during a victory ceremony for a South Korean gold medal winner following the women's 1,500-meter short track speed skating race

